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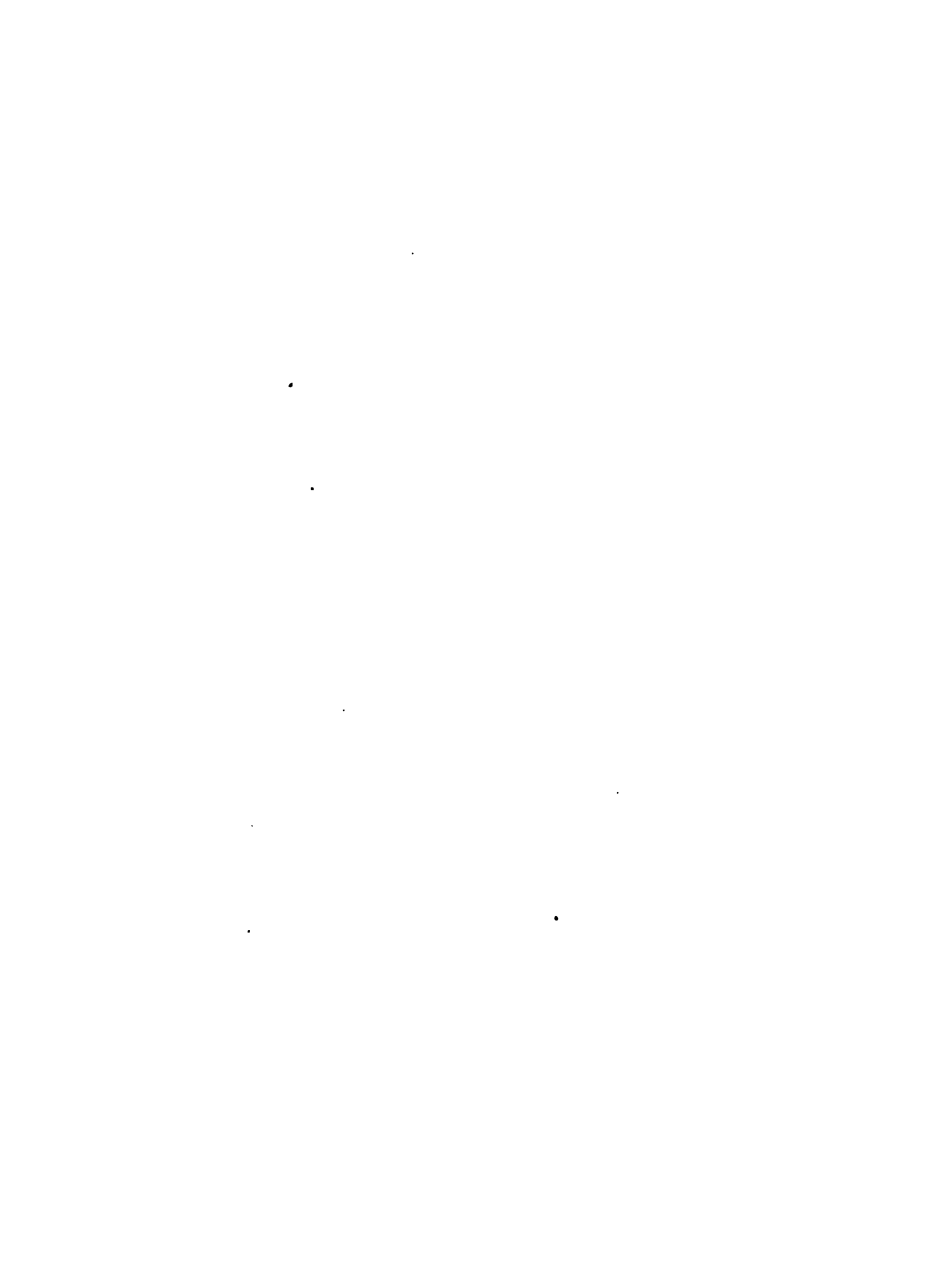
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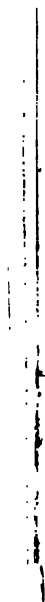
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HANDBOOK

FOR

READERS AND STUDENTS,

INTENDED AS A HELP TO INDIVIDUALS, ASSOCIATIONS, SCHOOL-DISTRICTS, AND SEMINARIES OF LEARNING, IN THE SELECTION OF WORKS FOR READING, INVESTIGATION, OR PROFESSIONAL STUDY.

BY A. POTTER, D.D.

IN THREE PARTS.

"He that will inquire out the best books in every science, and inform himself of the most material authors of the several sects of philosophy and religion, will not find it an infinite work to acquaint himself with the sentiments of mankind concerning the most weighty and comprehensive subjects."—LOCKE.

"Under our present enormous accumulation of books, I do affirm that a most miserable distraction of choice must be very generally incident to the times; that the symptoms of it are in fact very prevalent, and that one of the chief symptoms is an enormous 'gluttonism' for books."—DE QUINCEY

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS work was first undertaken at the request of the Young Men's Association of the State of New-York.* It was mainly intended, at the outset, as a help to Associations, Lyceums, School Districts, &c., &c., in selecting useful and interesting works for their libraries. In proportion as such libraries are multiplied, and spread out their stores before the whole people, in the same proportion it is important that they should be composed of useful and improving books, to the exclusion of all that are noxious, or merely worthless. In this great object the compiler

* Extract from the Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the Young Men's State Association, held at Auburn, August 4th, 1842 :

Whereas libraries for young men's associations, school districts, &c., are most important instruments for the education and improvement of our people ; and whereas the persons immediately charged with the duty of selecting books often find it extremely difficult to make judicious selections, which will be satisfactory to their employers ; therefore,

Resolved, that, in the estimation of this Association, it is highly desirable that a small volume, of the size of one of the volumes of the School District Library, be prepared under the supervision of the Association, to contain a course of reading, bibliographical notices of books in different departments of learning, and catalogues of libraries, both large and small, for the use of young men's associations, school district libraries, private persons, &c., &c.

On motion of Mr. French, of Albany,

Resolved, that Messrs. Alonzo Potter, Amos Dean, and Francis Dwight, be requested to see whether arrangements can be made for the publication of such a volume, and be a committee to prepare the same.

has felt so deep an interest, that he has considered it a privilege to rescue from other, and engrossing cares, an occasional hour for this labour of love.

It occurred to him, in the progress of the work, that it might be advantageously extended, so as to meet the wants of *scholars* in the earlier stages of their researches, and of *young persons*, who may desire some aid in tracing out a judicious course of reading or study. This volume is accordingly composed of *three* parts :

PART FIRST

embraces various *courses of reading or study* for general readers, professional students, and for those who are engaged in investigating particular branches of literature.

PART SECOND

contains a series of authors in philosophy, literature, and science, who have gained the rank of *classics* in their respective departments. They are arranged in chronological order, with brief notices, so that this part of the work may be found useful, not only as a compendium of Bibliography, but also as a very brief sketch of literary history. It is intended especially for the use of those who are engaged in original researches, or who are anxious to collect around them the great teachers of wisdom who belong to history. It should be understood, however, that its pretensions are humble. It does not profess to supersede the larger works on Bibliography, nor to give a complete catalogue of classic or standard works, but merely to guide the student in the earliest stages of investigation.

PART THIRD

contains a list of about 1500 works (with critical notices, prices, &c., &c.), adapted to general reading. It will be found useful in collecting miscellaneous libraries, and in finding books which treat on the various branches of literature.

In one or two respects, this manual will be found more convenient than the ordinary works on Bibliography. It assigns the first, and most prominent place, to *intellectual*, as distinguished from *material* Bibliography. The latter is occupied mainly with *titles, editions, prices, scarcity, &c., &c.*, and is arranged alphabetically; the former, treating of the *subject* and literary and historic value of works, is arranged on the principles of the "Catalogue Raisonné," i. e., by subjects. Most of the great works which are used by scholars are constructed on the alphabetical plan, and are much more rich in information respecting the *material* character of books than respecting their object, scope, or critical value. Most of the later works, too, have been published on the Continent of Europe, and are therefore incomplete in English and American literature. Perhaps none of them is superior, for general use, to Brunet's "*Manual de Libraire*," an admirable French work, in 6 vols. 8vo; and yet this work, costing, in this country, about \$16 00, rather presupposes than communicates information in regard to the literary character of works, and the general scope of their contents. It is also incomplete in regard to recent literature in our own language. Such a work may be valuable to the practised and erudite scholar, but can afford little aid to that great mass of

readers who are chiefly anxious about the moral and intellectual character of books, and who would learn from what sources they can obtain information on particular subjects. It is for such readers that this manual has been compiled. The undertaking is in a considerable degree novel, but it is believed that, in the present state of the world, and especially of our own country, it will not be regarded as untimely or unimportant. Indeed, the want of some such handbook as the present, combining comprehensiveness and cheapness, is generally recognised; and the compiler will feel abundantly satisfied if he shall seem to have succeeded, even partially, in supplying the want. No one can be more sensible than he is that the work will be found imperfect, and that, in the estimation of many, it will seem to have omitted some of the most important contributors to literature. To say nothing of the difficulty of making selections from the immense mass of works that invite attention, it should be remembered that a great part of the work is intended for a specific purpose; that this purpose requires regard primarily to the moral spirit and tendency of books; and that this manual does not profess to exhibit a complete enumeration even of the best works in our own language. On professional subjects it touches but incidentally, and enters with no great fulness into those of a scientific, ecclesiastical, or technical nature. Though not designed entirely for general readers, it must be considered that this is its main object.

I add the names of some of the principal works in *general* and *special* Bibliography, to which the student should have recourse :

1. Brunet's *Mannuel de Libraire*.
2. Gesner's *Bibliotheca Universalis*, published about A.D. 1550.
3. Peignot's *Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie*.
4. Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual of Books published in, or relating to Great Britain and Ireland*.
5. Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*.
6. Orme's *Bibliotheca Biblica and Theologica*.
7. Walchius' *Bibliotheca Theologica*.
8. " " *Patristica*.
9. Le Long's " *Theologica*.
10. Muesel's *Bibliotheca Historica*.
11. Haller's *Bibliotheca Botanica, Anatomica, &c.*
12. Murhard's " *Mathematica and Physica*.
13. Horne's (Thos. H.) *Introduction to the Study of Bibliography*.
14. A good, though brief medical Bibliography will be found in Dr. Dunglisson's "*Medical Student*."
15. *Bibliotheca Americana*.
16. " " (continued by O. Rich.)
17. Reed's *Bibliotheca Nova Legum Anglica*.

To these may be added, Dupin's *History of Ecclesiastical Writers*, Marsh and Campbell's *Lectures on the Study of Divinity*, Hoffman's *Course of Legal Study*, Moss's *Classical Bibliography*, Dr. Adam Clarke's *Bibliography* (principally of Oriental and Sacred Literature), the several *Bibliothecæ* of Fabricius, and Eschenburg's *Classical Manual*, translated and edited by Professor Fisk.

It is proper to state, in closing this introduction, that most of the critical notices of books in this volume have been selected, under the compiler's general superintendence, by Mr. Victor G. Benne, a graduate

of the Military School, Hanover (Germany), and a gentleman of much intelligence and worth. This labour would have been so irksome, and would have interfered so seriously with other engagements, that it probably would never have been performed but for Mr. B.'s aid; and to him, therefore, the reader will be indebted for any assistance or gratification that this part of the work may afford. Considerable reluctance has been felt at admitting so many selected notices,* some of which, of course, are not sufficiently discriminating, while others may appear too laudatory. In regard, however, to many works which the compiler had never carefully examined, it was necessary that he should avail himself of the assistance of others; while, in regard to others, it was desirable that his own opinions should be enforced by what the reader would be apt to regard as higher authority. In some instances he has found it necessary to modify these selected notices, and in such cases the name of the original critic has been withheld; nor is it to be supposed that in every case those which have been retained express accurately or fully the opinion of the compiler.

The *synchronistic* tables, at the end of the volume, have been prepared by Mr. Benne, and will be found useful and interesting.

* Notices not credited are, with a few exceptions, from the hand of the compiler.

PART I.

COURSES

OF

READING AND STUDY.

"I here present thee with a hive of bees, laden, some with wax, and some with honey. Fear not to approach! There are no wasps, there are no hornets here. If some wanton bee should chance to buzz about thine ears, stand thy ground, and hold thy hands; there's none will sting thee if thou strike not first. If any do, she hath honey in her bag will cure thee too."—QUARLES.

B

HANDBOOK.

COURSES OF READING, &c.

"Of those who were so civil as to assist a novice with their advice what method to take, few agreed in the same; some saying one thing, some another, and among them rarely any one that was tolerably just."—ROGER NORTH.

SOME prejudice against what are called "courses of study" has been justly provoked by the great number and variety of those which have been proposed from time to time. When any particular course is recommended to the exclusion of all others, it may well be suspected, since no method of study can be devised which is equally adapted to all minds, or to the diversities of situation in which men will find themselves. Instead of inferring, therefore, from the variety of these courses, that none of them are "tolerably just," it would be more reasonable to conclude that each one may have its value. They are generally suggested by the experience of their authors, and are published because they have been found useful in practice. Inasmuch, however, as every mind has its peculiarities of character and condition, and since these peculiarities will be likely to modify any methods of study it may adopt, and thus impair their value for general use, it would seem desirable to construct a system on broader principles, and with an enlightened reference, as well to the more fundamental laws of the human mind as to the existing state of literature. "To pretend to advise," says North, speaking of law studies, "is a matter of great judgment, which requires a true skill in books and men's capacities." To such skill the compiler of the following outline can make no pre-

tensions. The utmost that he can claim for himself he has felt the difficulty as well as importance of the taking, and has endeavoured to keep steadily in view wants of different classes of minds. For the method recommended, he can only hope that they will prove use-
 seasonable *helps* to the young and inexperienced. At the same time, almost any *course* of reading is better than the default and irregular habits which prevail so extensively. Once the student has acquired a taste for good books, and some just ideas of the object and uses of reading, he is safely left to glean for himself, from the counsels of such hints and directions as are best adapted to his own case.

I put down the following, as cautions and suggestions which every reader or student ought to have constantly in mind if he would have books prove benefactors indeed.

CAUTIONS AND COUNSELS.

1. Always have some useful and pleasant book ready to take up in "odd ends" of time. A good part of life will otherwise be wasted. "There is," says Wyttenbach, "no business, no avocation whatever, which will not permit a man who has an *inclination* to give a little time every day to the studies of his youth."

2. Be not alarmed because *so many* books are recommended. They are not all to be read at once, nor in a short time. "Some travellers," says Bishop Hall, "*have more shrunk from the map than at the way*; between both, how many starve with their arms folded."

3. Do not attempt to *read much or fast*. "To call him a reader who reads *many authors*," says Shaftesbury, "is incorrect." "*Non refert quam multos libros*," says Seneca, "*sed bonos habeas*." Says Locke, "This is that which I think readers are apt to be mistaken in: those who have read everything, are thought to understand everything too; but is not always so. Reading furnishes the mind only with *materials of knowledge*; it is thinking that makes wisdom."

read ours. *We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength and nourishment.*"

A mistake here is so common and so pernicious, that I add one more authority. Says Dugald Stewart, "*Nothing, in truth, has such a tendency to weaken, not only the powers of invention, but the intellectual powers in general, as a habit of extensive and various reading WITHOUT REFLECTION.* The activity and force of mind are gradually impaired, in consequence of disuse; and not unfrequently all our principles and opinions come to be lost in the infinite multiplicity and discordancy of our acquired ideas. It requires courage, indeed (as Helvetius has remarked), to remain ignorant of those useless subjects which are generally valued; but it is a courage necessary to men who either love the truth, or who aspire to establish a permanent reputation."

4. Do not become so far enslaved by any system or course of study as to think it may not be altered when alteration would contribute to the healthy and improving action of the mind. These systems begin by being our servants; they sometimes end by becoming masters, and tyrannical masters they are.

5. Beware, on the other hand, of frequent *changes* in your plan of study. This is the besetting sin of young persons. "The man who resolves," says Wirt, "but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend; who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers like a weathercock to every point of the compass with every breath of caprice that blows, can never accomplish anything great or useful. Instead of being progressive in anything, he will be at best stationary, and more probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who carries into his pursuits that great quality which Lucan ascribes to Cæsar, *necia virtus stare loco*, who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible

perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take, by way of illustration, the case of a student. He commences the study of the dead languages; presently comes a friend, who tells him he is wasting his time, and that, instead of obsolete words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan, and sets to work at the mathematics. Then comes another friend, who asks him, with a grave and sapient face, whether he intends to become a professor in a college; because, if he does not, he is misemploying his time; and that, for the business of life, common mathematics is quite enough of the mathematics. He throws up his Euclid, and addresses himself to some other study, which, in its turn, is again relinquished on some equally wise suggestion; and thus life is spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the folly of this course; and the worst effect of it is, the fixing on your mind a habit of indecision, sufficient in itself to blast the fairest prospects. No, take your course wisely, but firmly; and, having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and Pyrenees will sink before you. The whole empire of learning will be at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very profitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be, *Perseverando vinces*. Practice upon it, and you will be convinced of its value by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you."

6. Read always the *best* and most recent book on the subject which you wish to investigate. "You are to remember," says Pliny the younger, "that the most approved authors of each sort are to be carefully chosen, for, as it has been well observed, though we should read much, we should not read many authors."

7. Study *subjects* rather than books: therefore, compare different authors on the same subjects; the statements of authors, with information collected from other sources; and the

conclusions drawn by a writer with the rules of sound logic. "Learning," says Feltham, "falls far short of wisdom; nay, so far, that you scarcely find a greater fool than is sometimes a mere scholar."

8. Seek opportunities to *write* and *converse* on subjects about which you read. "Reading," says Bacon, "maketh a *full* man, conference a *ready* man, and writing an *exact* man." Another benefit of conversation is touched upon by Feltham: "Men commonly write more formally than they practice. From conversing only with books, they fall into affectation and pedantry," and he might have added into many mistakes. "He who is made up of the press and the pen shall be sure to be ridiculous. Company and conversation are the best instructors for a noble nature." "An engagement and combating of wits," says Erasmus, "does in an extraordinary manner both show the strength of geniuses, rouses them and augments them. If you are in doubt of any thing, do not be ashamed to ask, or if you have committed an error, be corrected."

9. Accustom yourself to refer whatever you read to the general head to which it belongs, and trace it, if a fact, to the principle it involves or illustrates; if a principle, to the facts which it produces or explains. "I may venture to assert," says Mr. Starkie, speaking of the study of the law, and the remark is equally applicable to other studies, "that there is nothing which more effectually facilitates the study of the law than the constant habit on the part of the student of attempting to trace and reduce what he learns by reading or by practice to its appropriate *principle*. Cases apparently remote, by this means are made to illustrate and explain each other. Every additional acquisition adds strength to the principle which it supports and illustrates; and *thus* the student becomes armed with principles and conclusions of important and constant use in forensic warfare, and possesses a power, from the united support of a principle, fortified by a number of dependant cases and illustrations; while the des-

ultory, non-digesting reader, the man of indices and abridgments, is unable to bear in his mind a multiplicity of, to him, unconnected cases; and could he recollect them, would be unable to make use of them if he failed to find one exactly suited to his purpose."

10. Endeavour to find opportunities to use your knowledge, and to apply it in practice. "They proceed right well in all knowledge," says Bacon, "which do couple study with their practice, and do not first study altogether, and then practice altogether."

11. Strive, by frequent reviews, to keep your knowledge *always at command*. "What booteth," says an old writer, "to read much, which is a weariness to the flesh; to meditate often, which is a burden to the mind; to learn daily, with increase of knowledge, when he is to seek for what he hath learned, and perhaps, then, especially when he hath most need thereof? Without this, our studies are but lost labour." "One of the profoundest and most versatile scholars in England," says Mr. Warren, in his *Law Studies*, "has a prodigious memory, which the author once told him was a magazine stored with wealth from every department of knowledge. 'I am not surprised at it,' he added, 'nor would you be, or any one that knew the pains I have taken in selecting and depositing what you call my "wealth." I take care always to ascertain the value of what I look at, and if satisfied on that score, I most carefully stow it away. I pay, besides, frequent visits to my "magazine," and keep an inventory of at least everything important, which I frequently compare with my stores. It is, however, the systematic disposition and arrangement I adopt, which lightens the labours of memory. I was by no means remarkable for memory when young; on the contrary, I was considered rather defective on that score.'"

12. *Dare to be ignorant of many things.* "In a celebrated satire (*the Pursuits of Literature*), much read in my youth," says De Quincy, "and which I myself read about twenty-five

ago, I remember one counsel there addressed to young but, in fact, of universal application. 'I call upon said the author, 'to *dare* to be ignorant of many ;' a wise counsel, and justly expressed ; for it requires courage to forsake popular paths of knowledge, merely a conviction that they are not favourable to the ultims of knowledge. In you, however, *that* sort of courage may be presumed ; but how will you 'dare to be ignorant of many things, in opposition to the cravings of your mind ? Simply thus : destroy these false cravings by using a healthier state of the organ. *A good scheme of will soon show itself to be such by this one test*, that it will be as powerfully as it will appropriate ; it will be a syst of repulsion no less than of attraction ; once thoroughly used and occupied by the deep and genial pleasures of truly intellectual pursuit, you will be easy and indifferent to all others that had previously teased you with transient ment."

show that these counsels are neither novel nor frivolous, the author has enforced each one of them by the authority of some honoured name.

the courses will be arranged as follows :

I. A GENERAL COURSE.

II. PARTICULAR COURSES, viz.,

History. 2. *Speculative Philosophy.* 3. *Political Philosophy.* 4. *Poetry, Belles-Lettres, and Oratory.* 5. *Mathematical and Physical Science.* 6. *Chemistry and Natural History.* 7. *Theological Studies.* 8. *Legal Studies.* 9. *Medical Studies.*

I. A GENERAL COURSE OF READING.

Letters, "the sciences, and philosophy, are all conducive to any profession whatsoever. I take a taste of all, that I be not ignorant of any; and the rather that, having tasted of all, I may the better choose that I am fittest for."—ERASMUS.

THIS course is designed especially for those who are engaged in *academical and professional study*, or in *active pursuits*. It is intended to occupy the intervals of regular occupation for the space of four or six years,* and, with some modifications, will be found adapted to the wants of under-graduates, students of law, medicine, &c., &c., and also to those of clerks, apprentices, and other persons not well acquainted with books.

It is supposed that the first and great object of such a course should be to develop and cultivate a healthy taste for books, and to form good mental habits. Hence, but a small number are set down under each head; and these are selected rather with reference to the awakening of intellectual activity, and the formation of studious habits and correct tastes, than to the amount or completeness of the knowledge which they impart.

As to the *order* in which these books should be read, much must be left to the discretion of the student. It is not intended, of course, that all the books under each head should be perused, in the order set down, before passing to the next. As a general rule, it may be well to have more than one work on hand at the same time; one for very short intervals of leisure, mere fragments of time; one for seasons, more protracted, of serious application; and a third, perhaps, calling for less intellectual effort, but putting in requisition a different set of faculties, and to be taken up occasionally. Or it may

* The number of books which can be read profitably during this period will depend, of course, on the amount of leisure enjoyed, the nature of the books, and the habits and capacity of the reader.

be still better, having finished the perusal of a work in one department, to pass to something kindred in another department. Advantageous transitions may be made, for instance, from *Biography* to *History*, and from *History* to *Voyages and Travels*, or from either to *Political Literature and Science*.

The *subjects* are arranged with special reference to the case of those who have not yet acquired a taste for reading.

I. BIOGRAPHY.—Works of this kind are especially useful to the young, and those not accustomed to read, because they come home to our sympathies, to “the business and bosoms of men,” thus inspiring interest and quickening curiosity. They also furnish the readiest means of exciting an enthusiasm for different pursuits and studies. The higher object of making us acquainted with remarkable individuals, and through them with human nature, and with the times in which the individuals lived, must be kept steadily in view, but the objects first named are most urgent and important at the outset. It is with special reference to them that the following books are recommended:

1. If it be our object to *inspire a reverence for Christianity and interest in its duties*, the Life of Schwartz, of William Wilberforce, of John Howard, of Harlan Page, of Hannah More, of Bishop Heber, of Richard Baxter, of Henry Martyn, and the collection of lives by Bishop Burnett and Izaak Walton, will be found adapted to this purpose.

2. If we wish to excite and cultivate *a taste for letters and to form a scholar to right views and habits*, Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones, Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, Wakefield's Memoirs of his own Life, Prior's Life of Goldsmith, or Washington Irving's sketch of the same, Prior's Life of Burke, Life of Sir James Mackintosh, Roscoe's Lorenzo di Medici, Lockhart's Life of Scott, may be read with great advantage.

3. If a taste for *scientific knowledge and inquiry* is to be awakened, Sir David Brewster's Life of Newton and his *tyms of Science*, the Life of Sir H. Davy by his brot-

Life of Baron Cuvier, Arago's Eloge on James Watt, and the Life of Fulton, &c., would be adapted to the purpose.

4. If our object is to *acquire right views and principles* regard to *political* life, we should use the Life of Washington by Sparks or Marshall, Jay's Life by his son, Sparks of Franklin, Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, Life of Cecil (Burleigh), British Statesmen by Mackintosh, do. by Brougham, &c., &c. If the reader is destined for a *naval* career, he should read the Life of Washington in Sparks's American Biography, Memoirs of Nelson, Southey's Life of Nelson, and the Public and Private Correspondence of Vice-admiral Collingwood, with Memoirs of his Life. In some of these works, the reader should be careful against the pernicious effect of brilliant expressions which blind the author to the moral turpitude of his hero.

5. If the reader is looking forward to the *medical* profession, he should read the Life of Boerhaave, the Memoirs of Dr. Keil, the Life of Dr. Mason Good by Olinthus Gregory, the Life of Dr. Keil by Rev. J. M'Vicar, D.D., &c., &c. If he is in the legal profession, the Life of Lord Hale, Memoirs of Samuel Romilly, Wheaton's Life of William Pinkney, Memoirs of Patrick Henry, and the Life of Alexander Hamilton by his son, &c., &c. These works are selected in preference more with reference to the formation of right principles in the reader than to the eminence of the persons commemorated.

6. If we propose to acquire general views of *human history* at different periods as a preparation for the study of History, Plutarch's Lives, Sketches of Eminent Men, the British Library of Entertaining Knowledge, Cunningham's Lives of the Painters, and other similar works, should be read.

II. HISTORY.—This records the biography of nations and the great movements and revolutions of humanity.

rs should be selected who are best calculated to inspire interest and awaken curiosity. Such interest depends partly on the eloquence and skill of the author, and partly upon connexion of the events described with ourselves, our own age and time. As a general rule, the student should, in choosing, prefer *particular* to *general* histories. Universal histories, so called, have very little value to the beginner, except as books of reference. When reading any particular history, allusions to the past and to other countries will occur which ought to be explained, and reference to a universal history for the purpose, and also for getting a general view of the state of the world at the period under examination, be earnestly recommended. The student should remember that some knowledge of geography is indispensable in reading history to advantage, and that he ought to have by him when reading maps and chronological tables. Geography and chronology have been justly called the *eyes* of history.

Synchronistic *tables* have recently been introduced, especially by the French and German historians, which are an improvement upon those formerly in use. Parallel lines are assigned to the leading countries of the world, and contemporaneous events happening in these different countries appear side by side on the same horizontal line, and refer to the proper date. (See *Œuvres de Michelet*, tome 1, a good specimen of modern tables, called "*Tableaux chroniques de l'Histoire Moderne*.")

In selecting historical works upon the principles suggested, the student might begin advantageously with Bottin's history of the War of American Independence, proceeding then to one or more volumes of Bancroft's Colonial History of the United States; thence to Prescott's Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, or Robertson's Charles V., Miss Aikin's Court of Henry VIII., Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII., Bacon's Henry VIII., Hume's Account of the Reign of Edward III., Irving's History of Grenada, Ranke's History of the Popes, D'Aubert's Reformation, &c. The author would mention here

composition. The following books are deserving of particular notice, and should be read in the order most congenial with the tastes and capacities of the student, viz.: 1. *The Spectator* and other British Essays, the Essays of Charles Lamb, Sketch-book of Washington Irving, and the best papers of the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, and other Reviews (to be read occasionally). 2. Shakspeare, to be read in connexion with Schlegel's Critical Lectures, or Hazlitt's Essays, and Mrs. Jameson's Female Characters of Shakspeare. 3. Milton's poetry and prose writings. 4. Sermons of Jeremy Taylor and Dr. Barrow. 5. Ancient and modern orators, viz., Demosthenes, Cicero, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Canning, Webster, &c., &c. 6. British poets: Spenser, Dryden, Goldsmith, Akenside, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, &c., &c. 7. American poets: Bryant, Halleck, Dana, &c., &c.

V. SPECULATIVE AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.—Books in this department, if well selected and thoroughly read, are calculated to develop habits of thought and discrimination, while they accustom us to trace back moral and political facts to fundamental principles, and to consider practical questions in the light of those principles. Selecting books with reference to the wants of beginners, I know of none better than the following: 1. Abercrombie's Inquiry into the Intellectual Powers. 2. Dugald Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, and also his Active and Moral Powers, with frequent reference to the essays of his master, Dr. Reid, a delightful thinker. 3. Locke's Essay on the Understanding, to be read in connexion with Cousin's Review of the same, in his Psychology, translated by Professor Henry. 4. Berkeley's philosophical works, the model, so far as style is concerned, of metaphysical writing. 5. Smith's Moral Sentiments, rich in illustrations and examples, as well as in materials for thought, though unsound in theory. 6. Wayland's Moral Science, with parallel chapters in Paley.

duly learned by a torpid or listless mind, or by one that reads merely for amusement or excitement.

III. TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.—The object of these works is to enlarge our acquaintance with the world, and especially with civil and physical geography. They are cheap and convenient substitutes for travelling, with the advantage of enabling us, in many cases, to see through another more than we should have been likely to discover ourselves. To awaken an interest in this kind of reading, the student should begin with books remarkable for a spirited and graphic, as well as truthful delineation of character, incidents, and natural objects; such, for example, as Barrow's *Bible in Spain*, Dana's *Two Years before the Mast*, Stephens's *Travels in Central America and Yucatan*, and the different works of the same author, recounting his visits to different parts of the Old World, Miss Sedgwick's *Letters from Abroad*, Kohl's *Russia and the Russians*, Sir John Malcolm's *Travels in the East*, with many others belonging to the same class.

It would then be well to return to some of the travellers and voyagers of the last century, among whom More, author of *Views of Society in Italy* in 1776, and in *France* in 1771, and Lady Montagu, are excellent. The student will then be prepared for the voyages of discovery, the scientific travels, and the political and statistical tours which have been given to the world in such abundance of late. To this head belong Humboldt's *Travels*, the *Voyages of Parry*, Franklin, and Ross, in our own time, of Cook, Anson, &c., &c., in earlier periods, the visit of Reaumer and Prince Puckler-Muskau to England, of Prince Saxe-Weimar, Buckingham, Chevalier, &c., to the United States, &c., &c., &c. The missionary tours and journals are especially rich in information and in materials for philosophical reflection.

IV. POLITE LITERATURE, including prose and poetry. Its principal object is to cultivate taste and imagination in connexion with the other powers and susceptibilities of the soul, and hence special importance is attached to form or style of

Study of Chemical Philosophy, and the various treatises on these subjects in the British Library of Useful Knowledge may be used with advantage. The first has been republished by Professor Renwick, in the School District Library. Kane's Elements of Chemistry, as edited by Professor Draper, contains the most recent, and, therefore, the most complete elementary view of chemistry now extant. Turner's, Beck's Gray's, &c., &c., will also suffice for ordinary purposes.

For *Astronomy*, the treatise of Herschel, or the translation by Haskins, of Arago's admirable Sketch, or the late work of Professor Olmstead, will be amply sufficient for general readers.

In the department of Natural History, Gray's Botanical Text-Book, Lindley's Botany, M'Murtrie's edition of Cuvier's Zoology, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History Sheppard's or Dana's Mineralogy, Lyell's Elements and Principles of Geology, and De la Beche's How to Observe in Geology. As a treatise preliminary to the study of Natural History, and calculated to interest the student deeply in its wonders, no book is more admirable than White's Natural History of Selborne. Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History is also a very useful and interesting introduction to the study.

VII. SUGGESTIVE WORKS.—I throw together here a few works which have a surpassing value as guides, and provocatives to thought: 1. Bacon's Essays. 2. Coleridge's Aids to Reflection. 3. Pascal's Thoughts. 4. Selden's Table-Talk. 5. Cecil's Remains. 6. Montague's Selections from Old English Writers. 7. Especially Butler's Analogy and Sermons on Human Nature. 8. Chillingworth. 9. Har- der's Ideas on the Study of Mankind, translated.

II. PARTICULAR COURSES OF STUDY.

These are intended as helps to those who contemplate a more thorough and extended investigation of subjects than is provided for in the *general* course.*

1. HISTORY.

"What is the true sense of History? I will answer you by quoting what I have read somewhere or other in Dionysius Halicarnassensis, I think, that *History is Philosophy 'teaching by examples.'*"—LORD BOLINGBROKE.

THE study of History as a science should be preceded by a careful examination of the leading principles of chronology and geography. More recent and popular treatises will generally be sufficient; but a thorough investigation will render it necessary to have recourse to the original authorities.

In *Chronology*, these are the Chronicon of Eusebius Pamphilus, published in the fourth century, the "De Emendatione Temporum" of Joseph Scaliger (sixteenth century), the Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms, amended by Sir I. Newton (1728), and Kennedy's "Complete System of Astronomical Chronology, unfolding the Scriptures." So far as Grecian Chronology is concerned, the most comprehensive, valuable, and elaborate work is that of Mr. H. F. Clinton, entitled "Fasti Hellenici," the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece from the Earliest Accounts to the Death of Augustus.

The Chronological Tables of Sir Harris Nicolas (1832), contained in one small volume, are among the most recent and convenient.

In Geography, the original authorities, 1, among the an-

* Books are not arranged in these courses in the order in which they should be read. In many instances reference has been had only to chronological order.

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cients, are Herodotus (the geographical descriptions contained in his History), Polybius (the same), Ptolemy, Pausanias's admirable description of Greece, and especially the great work of Strabo on Physical Geography and Topography. 2. Of the *modern* authorities, some of the best are Malte-Brun, Murray, Balbi, Ritter (a German work), our countrymen Dr. Robertson, Worcester, &c., &c. The student will find no difficulty in procuring good atlases. The great work of Lavoisne, or Le Sage (properly Las Casps), may be recommended as combining the advantages of both ancient and modern chronological and genealogical tables, historical charts, &c., &c.

(A.) ANCIENT HISTORY.*

This may be subdivided into (a) Oriental; (b.) Grecian; (c.) Roman.

(a.) ORIENTAL HISTORY.

In this department of history the distinction between ancient and modern is not so clear and definite as in the others, and, therefore, will not be adhered to rigidly in the following list. Books generally, which throw light on the history and state of civilization of the East, will be recommended.

1. *Assyria and Egypt*.—The most valuable original authorities among the *ancients* are, the Old Testament, Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Arrian, and Strabo. Among the *moderns*, Shuckford and Prideaux's *Connexions*, Caylus, Young, Wilkinson, Lane, Rossalini, Champollion, &c., on the *Antiquities*, *Monumental History*, &c., &c., of the Egyptians.

2. *Persia*.—The *Zendavesta*, translated by Anquetil du Perron, and now regarded as authentic. De Sacy's *Memoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse*, Malcolm's *His-*

* On the *Philosophy of History* the student may consult Bossuet, Voltaire, Turgot (second volume of his complete works), Guizot, Cousin, Vico (*Nuova Scienza*), Herder (*Ideas*), Lessing (*Education of the Human Race*), Miller (*History Philosophically considered*).

tory of Persia, Frazer's ditto, Ouseley's Oriental Collections, Travels of Morier, Frazer, Ker Porter, &c., &c.

3. *India*.—Maffei's History of India, Robertson's Historical Disquisition on India, Malcolm's Memoir on Central India, Asiatic Researches, especially Papers by Sir William Jones, Colebrook, and Professor Wilson, Travels in India by Bishop Heber and others.

4. *China*.—Mendoza's History of China, written in the sixteenth century, Davis's late and interesting work, entitled "The Chinese," De Guigney's Voyage to Pekin, Du Halde's great work, entitled "Description Geographique, Historique, &c., &c., de l'Empire de la Chine, et de la Tartarie Chinoise," published in 1735; the Embassies of Staunton, Macartney, &c., &c., the more recent travellers, and the publications of Remusat, Klaproth, Morrison, Marshman, Gutzlaff, and others, on the Literature and Antiquities of the Chinese.

On the subject of the East generally, the student is referred particularly to the great work of Heeren, "Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Commerce of the Chief Nations of Antiquity." With respect to the Asiatic and African nations, the subject is fully discussed, and with an ingenuity and freedom before unknown. The same author's "Manual of the History of the Ancient States" will also be found useful, not only for the general outline which it gives, but especially for its references to original authorities, in which it is very rich. See, too, Herder's second volume of "Ideas towards the Philosophy of the History of Mankind."

The publications of the Oriental Translation Fund are also valuable, for the light they cast upon the literary and social history of the East.

(b.) GRECIAN HISTORY.

Ancient Authors.—*Herodotus* on the Persian Wars, with many digressions on the history of other countries and of earlier ages; *Thucydides* on the Peloponnesian War, with a general survey of Grecian History, in his first book, down to that

war; *Xenophon's* Hellenica, from the close of the Peloponnesian war to the battle of Mantinea, B.C. 362; *Diodorus Siculus* (sixteenth book) and the Attic Orators on the period intervening between B.C. 362 and the accession of Alexander; *Arrian*, *Quintus Curtius*, *Diodorus*, and *Plutarch* on the history of Alexander; *Justin*, *Polybius*, *Plutarch*, and *Diodorus* for the remaining periods.

Modern Authors.—*Gillies* and *Mitford*, from the earliest times to the death of Alexander; *Gast*, for the succeeding periods; *Thirlwall's* General History of Greece; *Keightley's* abridged Survey; *Heeren's* Researches on Ancient Greece; *Böckh's* Economy of Athens, and the German works of O. Von Müller and Wachsmuth, which have not been translated into English.

(c.) ROMAN HISTORY.

Ancient Authors.—*Aurelius Victor* on the Origin of the Roman People; *Livy* on the general History of Rome, from the earliest times down to 745 A.U.C.; *Cæsar's* Commentaries on the Wars in Gaul, &c.; *Sallust* on the Conspiracy of Catiline and the War against Jugurtha; *Tacitus* on Rome under the Emperors to the time of Vespasian, and on the Life of Agricola; *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*, or writers of Imperial History; *Dion Cassius*, *Herodian*, &c., &c., may also be consulted.

Modern Authors.—*Niebuhr* and *Wachsmuth* on the earliest periods; *Ferguson's* Roman Republic; *Michelet's* République Romaine; *Gibbon*, *Crevier*, *Tillemont*, and *Heubler*, and the *Byzantine Historians*, on the History of the Empire; *Vertot's* Revolutions in Roman History, and the able compilation from the later German historians, published as one of the numbers in *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia*. It was republished by Carey and Lea in one volume 8vo (1837), under the title "The History of Rome," and is very valuable as embodying the researches of Niebuhr, Schlosser, Wachsmuth, Heeren, &c., &c.

(B.) MEDIEVAL HISTORY.

See on this subject the first seven Lectures of Smyth on the Study of Modern History.

Earlier Authors.—*Gregory of Tours* on the Ecclesiastical History of the Franks; Venerable *Bede* on Church History, translated into Saxon by Alfred the Great; *Eginhard's Annals* of the Franks, and Life of Charlemagne, to whom he was private secretary; *Gulielmus Tyrius*, one of the best historians of the Crusades, of which he was an eyewitness; *Geoffrey of Monmouth, &c., &c.*: see 2d part; **Salé's* translation of the Koran; Philip de Comines, Froissart, Brantome, later Byzantine historians.

Later Authors.—*Hallam* on the Middle Ages; *Koch* on do.; *Sir F. Palgrave's* History of the Anglo-Saxons; *Turner's* History of the Anglo-Saxons; *Churton's* History of the early English Church; *Prideaux's* Life of Mohammed; *Adam Smith* on the Progress of Cities in the Middle Ages (in the 3d book of *Wealth of Nations*); *Gibbon's* Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; *Montesquieu's* Spirit of Laws; *Robertson's* Charles V. (vol. i.); *Guizot's* Lectures on European Civilization (2d to 9th); *Michaud's* History of the Crusades, and *Barante's* History of the Dukes of Burgundy.

(C.) MODERN HISTORY.

General History of Europe.

Earlier Authors.—*Froissart's* Chronicles down to 1400; *Monstrelet* from 1400–1467; *Comines* from 1464–1498; *De Thou* from 1545–1607; *Burnet*, History of his own Times from 1660–1689, with an introductory sketch, reaching back to 1603; *Puffendorf's* Introduction to the History of the principal Kingdoms and States of Europe.

Later Authors.—Modern Universal History; *Millot's* Elements of General History; *Von Müller's* do.; *Tytler's* do.; *Rotteck's* do.; *Schlosser's* History of Europe in the 18th century; *Russell's* Modern Europe; *Michelet's* Elements of Modern History; *Heeren's* Manual; *Rawner's* History of the 16th

* Of Handbook.

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and 17th centuries; *Lord John Russell's* Memoirs on affairs of Europe since the peace of Utrecht.

Literary History.—*Eichhorn's* General History of Modern Literature in Europe; *Bouterweck's* History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence; *Sismondi's* History of the Literature of the South of Europe; *Hallam's* History of Literature; *Mager's* History and Character of the French National Literature; *Ginguene's* Histoire de la Littérature d'Italie; also *Villemain's* Cours, &c.

PARTICULAR COUNTRIES.

1. England.

Earlier Authors are, *Matthew Paris*; *Bacon's* Life of Henry VII.; *Lord Herbert's* Life of Henry VIII.; *Camden's* Britannia and Elizabeth; *Baker's* Chronicle; *Clarendon's* Rebellion; *Rapin's* History of England from Julius Cæsar to the Revolution of 1688.

Later Authors.—*Hume*, with the continuation of Smollett, Bissett, &c., &c.; *Henry's* History (for progress of the Arts, Learning, &c., &c.); *Belsham's* History; *Adolphus's* do.; *Guizot's* Reign of Charles I.; *Villemain's* History of Cromwell; *Thierry's* Norman Conquest; *Lingard* (an able historical champion of the Roman Catholics); *Sir James Mackintosh's* Fragment of English History.

For a more extended course, see "Smyth's Lectures on Modern History," a work which cannot be too often recommended to the student.

2. Scotland and Ireland.

Buchanan's History of Scotland; *Robertson's* do.; *Stuart's* do.; *Plowden's* History of Ireland; *O'Connell's* do.; *Madden's* History of the United Irishmen, and *Thomas Moore's* History of Ireland.

3. France.

Earlier Authors.—*Duchesne*, *Montfaucon*, *Davila*, *Vollaire*, *Mably*, *Sully's* Memoirs, *De Retz's* do.

Capefigue, Sismondi, Mignet, Augustin Thierry, Amadée Thierry, Thiers, Barante, Guizot, Villemain.

4. Spain, Portugal, and Low Countries.

Earlier Authors.—Mendoza, Ferreras, and Mariana for Spain; Grolius, Bentivoglio, and Strada for the Low Countries.

Later Authors.—Gibbon in part, Robertson (Charles V.), Watson (Philip II., Philip III.), Prescott (Ferdinand and Isabella), Mrs. Calcott, Schiller, Southey's *Peninsular War*, Napier's do., Florian's *History of the Moors*, Laclede's *History of Portugal*.

5. Italy.

Earlier Authors.—Platina, Politianus, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Muratori.

Later Authors.—Tiraboschi, Giannone, Daru, Botta, Sismondi, Bossi, Leo, Roscoe.

6. Germany.*

Earlier Authors.—Tacitus (*De Germania*), Caesar's *Commentaries*, Chronicles of Bishop Otho.

Later Authors.—Pfeffel, Johannes Von Müller, Schmidt, Schiller, Raumer, Ranke, Coxe's *House of Austria*, Thiebauld (Frederic), Kohlrausch, Pertz's *Fundamenta Historiæ Germaniæ*, Grimm's *German Antiquities*.

7. North of Europe.

Puffendorf's *History of Sweden*; Harte's *Gustavus Adolphus*; Voltaire's *Charles XII.*; Connor's *History of Poland*; Fletcher's do.; Palmer's *Life of Sobieski*; Castelnau's *History of Russia*; Barrow's *Peter the Great*; Tooke's *View of Russia and Life of Catharine*; Napoleon's *Expedition to Russia* (Ségur); Wrazall's *Tour in Denmark*; Andrews's *History of the Danish Revolution*; Crichton's and Wheaton's *History of*

* The best history of Switzerland is Von Müller's.

Denmark; *Williams's* Rise, Progress, &c., &c., of the Northern Government; *Steffen's* History of Sweden; *De Ségur's* History of Russia.

8. American History.

1. *General.—Earlier Authors.*—*Royal Society* of Danish Antiquaries on the Ante-Columbian History of America; *Hackhuyt's* Collections of Voyages touching the Discovery of America; *Herrera's* History; *Ulloa's* Voyage, Memoirs, &c.; *Gumilla's* Hist. de l'Orenoque; *Cassani* on Jesuits' Settlements in New Grenada; *Rocheffort's* Hist. d'Antilles; *Dobrizhoffer's* Travels; *Charlevoix's* Hist. de la Nouvelle France and Travels; *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*; *Colden's* Five Nations; *Mrs. Grant's* American Lady; *Kalm's* Travels.

Later Authors.—*Oldmixon's* British Empire; *Burke's* European Settlements in America; *Wynne's* General History of the British Empire in North America; *Robertson's* History of America; *Southey's* History of Brazil; *Murray's* British North America.

2. UNITED STATES.—*Earlier Authors.*—*Morton's* Memorial; *Malher's* Magnalia; *Vanderdonck's* Account of the New Netherlands; *Winthrop's* Journal; *Hutchinson's* History of Massachusetts; *Smith's* New-York; *De Vries*, *De Laet*, *Acrelius's* New Sweden, &c., &c.

Later Authors.—*Holmes's* Annals; *Belknap's* New-Hampshire; *Chalmers's* Annals; *Bancroft's* History of the United States; *Hinton's* History and Topography of the United States; *Grahame's* History of do.; *Pitkin's* Political and Civil History; *Marshall's* Life of Washington; *Lyman's* Diplomacy of the United States; *Digest* of the Proceedings of the first four sessions of Congress; *Botta's* American Revolution; *Almon's* Register, *Madison Papers*, &c., &c., &c.

As it may interest the student, Lord Mansfield's short plan for reading ancient history is added.

"In the wide field of ancient history," says his lordship, "I have skipped over the rugged places, because I mean to lead you on carpet ground; I have passed over the unprofitable, because I would not give you the trouble of one step which does not lead directly to useful knowledge. Commence with Fleury, *Du Choix de la Conduite des Etudes* (§ 26 *Histoire*, § 31 *Rhetorique*); Cicero, *De Oratore* (lib. ii., § 51-63); *De Legibus* (lib. i., § 1, 2); *De Officiis* (lib. i., c. xxii., xxiii.); Dr. Priestley's Chart, and Playfair's Chronological Tables, for the duration and extent of the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Empires, and the Goths and Vandals; various portions of Raleigh's *History of the World*, Xenophon, Thucydides, Tournell's *History*, Preface to Demosthenes (book i., c. i., § 2-8). Over and over the speeches of Demosthenes, in the original, or a translation; Vertot's *Roman Revolution* (book xi., xii., xiii., xiv., throughout); Sallust; Montesquieu's *De la Grand. et de la Decad. des Romains* (c. ii., and xi.); Cicero's fourteen speeches against Marc Antony (the second, which cost him his life, is the only speech of length). When you have finished the above course in the manner proposed, go over the whole a second time, which, if you make yourself master of it the first time, need not cost you many days. The next thing in order is, that you have some notion of the history of the Roman Empire, from Julius Cæsar to the end of the 5th century. Read ch. xii. to xviii. of *De la Grandeur des Romains et de leur Décadence*, 'adding the chronology, and throwing on paper enlargements in particular parts; especially the grand epochs;' "Bishop Meavie's *Disc. on Univ. Hist. Lit. de l'Empire Romain*, 'to the end.'

"This," he concludes, "will give you a small map, sufficient at present. Reflect on the Roman imperial government, military and tyrannical, like the Turkish and Russian."

On the study of modern history, "the best and most profitable manner," his lordship adds, "appears to me to be this: first, to

take a succinct view of the whole, and get a general idea of the several states of Europe, with their rise, progress, principal revolutions, connexions, and interests; and when you have once got this general knowledge, *then to descend to particulars*, and study the periods which most deserve closer examination. The best way of getting this general knowledge is by reading the history of one or two of the principal states of Europe, and taking that of the smaller states, occasionally, as you go along, so far as it happens to be connected with the history of those leading powers, which you will naturally make your principal objects, and consider the others only as accessories."

2. SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY.

"Whether an early habit of reflection, although obtained by speculative sciences, may not have its use in practical affairs."—BERKELEY'S QUEST.

"If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences (i. e., be not subtle), let him study the schoolmen, for they are the *Cymini Sectors*."—BACON.

Ancient Authors.—*Xenophon's Memorabilia*, being an exposition of the philosophy of Socrates; the *Dialogues of Plato*, embodying his Ideal or Spiritual Philosophy, especially his *Phædo*, *Banquet*, *Cratylus*, and the *Republic*; the *Metaphysics*, *Ethics*, &c., of *Aristotle*, embodying his Sensuous Philosophy; *Cicero's* *Academical Questions*, being an exposition of the doctrines of the New Academy or Later Platonism; also his treatises, *De Legibus* and *De Finibus*, the one on the Philosophy of Jurisprudence, the other on the Chief Good and Ill of Man; his *De Officiis*, which has justly been called the heathen *Whole Duty of Man*; his *Trusculan Questions* on some branches of practical ethics; his *De Amicitia* and *De Senectute*; *Seneca's* *Philosophical Writings*; *Diogenes Laërtius* on the Lives of the Philosophers. The works of *Plotinus*, *Porphry*, &c., on the New Platonism of the Alexandrian School.

Mediæval Writers.—*John Scotus Erigena*, *Berengarius* of

Tours, and the great *Anselm of Canterbury*, representatives of the first period of the Scholastic Philosophy (the period of Realism); *Roscelinus*, *Abelard*, *Peter Lombard*, *John of Salisbury*, representing the second period of Scholastic Philosophy (separation of Nominalism and Realism); *Vincent of Beauvais*, *Bonaventura*, *Thomas Aquinas*, *Duns Scotus*, belonging to the third period of the same Philosophy (Absolute Realism, and the union of the Church with Aristotelian Philosophy); *Occam*, &c., &c., belonging to the fourth and last period of Scholastic Philosophy (triumph of Nominalism, and separation of Theology and Philosophy).

Modern Writers.—*Melanchthon's* Moral Philosophy, &c., &c.; *Ramus's* Logic; *Gassendi's* works, reviving and modifying the Epicurean Philosophy; *Bacon's* *Novum Organum*, &c., &c.; *Des Cartes's* Discourse upon Method, Meditations, and Principia; also his Logic, lately published by Cousin; *Hobbes's* *Leviathan*; *Gale's* Court of the Gentiles; *Cudworth's* Intellectual System; *Malebranche's* Search of Truth; *Arnould's* Art of Thinking, and True and False Ideas; *Pascal's* Thoughts; *Spinoza's* Ethics; *Locke* on the Understanding; *Stillingfleet's* Criticism of Locke; *Buller's* Analogy, &c.; *Berkeley's* Minute Philosopher, &c.; *Leibnitz's* Tracts; *Edwards* on the Will; *Reid's* Essays; *Smith's* Moral Sentiments; *Stewart's* Elements, Essays, &c.; *Brown's* Philosophy; *Mackintosh's* History of Ethical Philosophy; *Cousin's* Psychology; *Jouffroy's* Essays; *Kant's* Criticism of Pure Reason, with Fichte, Hegel, and Schelling; *Tenneman's* History of Philosophy; *Brucker's* or Enfield's do.; Epitome of the History of Philosophy, translated from the French by C. S. Henry; and *Whewell's* Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

3. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

"And for matter of policy or government, that learning should rather hurt than enable thereunto is a thing very improbable. We see it is accounted an error to commit a natural body to empiric physicians, which commonly have a few pleasing receipts, whereupon they are confident and adventurous, but know neither the causes of diseases, nor the complexions

of patients, nor peril of accidents, nor the true method of cures. We see it is a like error to rely upon advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books; who are many times easily surprised when matter falleth out besides their experience, to the prejudice of the cause they handle: so, by like reason, it cannot be but a matter of doubtful consequence if states be managed by empiric statesmen, not well mingled with men grounded in learning. But contrariwise, it is almost without instance contradictory, that ever any government was disastrous that was in the hands of learned governors."—BACON.

1. *Theoretical Politics*.—*Plato's Republic*; *Xenophon's Cyropædia*; *Aristotle's Politics*; *Machiavelli's Prince and Discourses on Livy*; *Anti-Machiavelli of Frederic the Great*; *Langues's Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*; *Mariana's De Rege et Regis Institutione*; *Hobbes's De Cive and Leviathan*; *Buchanan's De Jure Regni*; *Bodin's Republic*; *More's Utopia*; *Grotius's De Jure Belli et Pacis*; *Puffendorf's Elements*; *Locke's two Treatises on Government*; *Harrington's Oceana*; *Sidney on Government*; *Rousseau's Contrat Social*; *Salmasius's Defensio pro Carolo I.*; *Answer by Milton*; *Milton's ready and easy way to establish a free Commonwealth*; *Wolf's Jus Naturæ*; *Ferguson on Civil Society*; *Hume's Essays*; *Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws*; *Chas. Compté on Legislation*; *Bentham on Morals and Legislation*; *Dahlman's Politics (German)*; *Livingston's Introduction to the Louisiana Code*; *Lucas on Common Law*; and *Beccaria on Criminal Law*.

2. *International Law and Relations*.—*Rutherford's Institutes* (as well as *Grotius*, *Puffendorf*, &c., &c.); *Vattel's Le Droit des Gens*; *G. F. Von Marten's Précis du Droit des Gens Moderns de l'Europe*, and *Diplomatic History*; *Charles Marten's Causes Célèbres du Droit des Gens*; *Koch's Abrégé de l'Histoire des Traités de Paix*, &c., &c., in Europe; *Cours de Style Diplomatique*; *Wheaton's Law of Nations*.

3. *Constitutional Law*.—*Sismondi's Etudes sur les Constitutions*; *R. Constant on Constitutions*; *La Croix's Constitutions of the Principal States of Europe and of the United States*; *Von Marten's Collection of the most important Fundamental Laws (German)*; *Dumont on Legislation*; *Fritot's*

Science of the Publicist (French); *The Federalist*; *Adams* on the American Constitutions; *Story* on the Constitution of the United States; *Madison Papers*, &c., &c., &c.

Political Economy.—*Stuart's Inquiry* (an exposition of the Mercantile System); *Quesnay's Tableau Economique*, &c., &c. (an exposition of the Agricultural System); *Turgot's Recherchées sur les richesses*, &c., &c.; *Smith's Wealth of Nations*; *Say's Political Economy*; *Storch's Cours d'Economie Politique*; *Sismondi's Nouveaux Principes*; and *Franklin, Hamilton, Ricardo, Malthus, Senior, Whateley, M'Culloch*, &c., &c., &c.

4. POLITE LITERATURE.

"No doubt the philosopher, with his learned definitions, be it of virtues or vices, matters of public or private government, replenisheth the memory with many infallible grounds of wisdom, which, notwithstanding, lie dark before the imagination and judging power, if they be not illuminated or figured forth by the speaking picture of poesy."—SIR P. SIDNEY.

Our limits will permit us to notice only some of the leading English writers.

Earlier Poets.—Chaucer, Gower, Wyatt, Surrey, Spenser, Daniel, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Drayton, Beaumont and Fletcher, Waller, Milton, Cowley, Dryden, Otway.

Later Poets.—Prior, Swift, Congreve, Addison, Young, Pope, Gay, Thomson, Johnson, Shenstone, Collins, Aken-side, Goldsmith, Cowper, Crabbe, Burns, Rogers, Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Lamb, Campbell, Byron, Shelley, Mrs. Hemans, Milman, Joanna Baillie, Tennyson.

Earlier Prose Writers.—Sir Thomas More, George Herbert, Sir P. Sidney, Selden's *Table-Talk*, Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Bacon's *Essays*, Hooker, Evelyn, Sir W. Raleigh, Jeremy Taylor, Hall, Barrow, South, Howe, Baxter, Dryden's *Prefaces*, Sir William Temple, Lady Russell's *Letters*, Cowley, Howell's *Letters*.

Later Prose Writers.—Addison, Steele, Swift, Gay, Pope, *Bolingbroke, Richardson, Warburton, Hurd, Gray, Blair,*

Walpole, Cumberland, Mackenzie, Burke, Hazlitt, Goethe, Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Dennie, Ames, Wm Channing.*

5. MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE

"If a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must beg again."—BACON.

"As tennis is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect to maketh a quick eye, and a body ready to put itself into all postures; so the mathematics, that use which is collateral and intervention is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended."—BACON.

A few authorities, who may be considered as classics, are mentioned.

Earlier Writers.—Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus's *De Revolutionibus*, Kepler's *Astronomia nova*, Pascal, Halley, Wallis, Huygens, Newton, Leibnitz, Descartes.

Later Writers.—Euler, D'Alembert, Lalande, Maclaurin, La Grange, Laplace, Young, Gauss, Legendre, Herschel, Playfair, Simpson, Leslie.

Good Elementary Works for the Beginner.—In *Arithmetic*, Davies, Perkins, and Colburn. In *Algebra*, Davies, Perkins, and Bourdon. In *Geometry*, Brewster's Legendre and Trigonometry, or Playfair's Euclid. In *Conic Sections*, Jackson. In *Analytical Geometry*, Davies and Legendre. In *Descriptive Geometry*, Monge or Davies, Davies's *Shades and Shadows*. In *Differential and Integral Calculus*, Davies. In *Pure Mechanics*, Boucharlat. In *Physical Mechanics*, Whewell, Moseley's Illustrations, Lardner's Hydrostatics. In *Physics*, Bache's edition of Brewster's Optics, Bartlett's Optics, Fisher's Physics, Daniell's Introduction. In *Astronomy*, Boscovich, Norton, Herschel, Arago or Olmstead. Whewell's *History of the Inductive Sciences*.

* In this, the next, and several other departments, we omit living writers.

6. CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

"Nature never did betray
 The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege,
 Through all the years of this our life, to lead
 From joy to joy: for she can so inform
 The mind that is within us, so impress
 With quietness and beauty, and so feed
 With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
 Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,
 Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
 The dreary intercourse of daily life,
 Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb
 Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
 Is full of blessing."

WORDSWORTH.

(A.) CHEMISTRY.

Earlier Authors.—Roger Bacon, Boyle, Hooke, Stahl, Boerhaave, Black, Cavendish, Priestley, Bergman, Scheele, Lavoisier.

Later Authors.—Berthollet, Fourcroy, Klaproth, Vauquelin, Gay Lussac, Thenard, Wollaston, Davy, Dalton, Thompson, Berzelius, Faraday, Oken.

(B.) MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Mineralogy.—Agricola, Von Brommel, Linnæus, Pallas, Werner, Haüy, Mohs, Phillips, Jameson, Cleaveland, Brongniart, Leonhard, Dana, Shepard.

Geology.—Hooke, Whiston, Burnett, Hutton, Woodward, Werner, De Luc, Saussure, Playfair, Smith, Cuvier, Brongniart, Von Buch, Buckland, Sedgwick, Hitchcock, Lyell, Humboldt, Hausman, &c., &c., &c.

(C.) BOTANY.

Ancient Authors.—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny.

Earlier Modern Authors.—Parkinson, Gesner, Fuchs, Matthioli, Lobelius, Clusius, Cæsalpinus, Bauhin, Ray, Morriſon, Tournefort, Vaillant, Dillenius, Haller.

Later Modern Authors.—Linnæus, Jussieu, Wahlenberg, Robert Brown, Humboldt, Willdenow, De Candolle, Engelm., Lindley, Martius, Bentham, Endlicher, Kunth.

American Authors.—Cornutus, Plukenet, Clayton, Muhlenberg, Michaux, Bigelow, Pursh, Torrey, Elliott, Eaton, Darlington, Gray, Beck.

(D.) ZOOLOGY.

Ancient Authors.—Aristotle, Pliny.

Modern Authors.—Gesner, Belon, Rondelet, Willughby, Ray, Redi, Malpighi, Swammerdam, Linnæus, Buffon, Blumenbach, Cuvier, Lacepede, Agassiz, Wilson, Brongniart, Spence and Kirby, Daubenton, Ferriaroli, Home, Huber, Humboldt, Lacretelle, Selby, Sowerby, Say, Audubon, Nuttall, Harlan.

(E.) NATURAL HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Godman's American Natural History; Richardson's American Natural History; Wilson's, Bonaparte's, and Audubon's American Ornithology; Michaux, Colden, Barton, Bigelow, Nuttall, Torrey on the Botany and Dendrology of North America; Cleaveland, Shepard, and Dana on Mineralogy; Mitchell, Hitchcock, and Eaton on Geology; the Reports of Dr. Schuchert, the brothers Rogers, Emmons, Mather, Vanuxem, and the Natural History of the State of New-York.

7. THEOLOGY.

"Our minister will not offer to God of that which costs him nothing. Demosthenes never made a sacrifice on the sudden; yea, being called upon, he never rose up to speak except he had well studied the matter; and he was wont to say, 'showed how he honoured and revered the people of Athens, because he was careful what he spake to them.'—FULLER.

(A.) GENERAL.

1. *Latin Fathers.*—Clement of Rome, Irenæus, Tertullian, Justin Martyr, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, Lactantius, Cyprian.

2. *Greek Fathers*.—Ignatius, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Eusebius, Chrysostom, Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen.

3. *Mediæval*.—Bede, Alcuin, Averroes, Aquinas, Thomas à Kempis, Duns Scotus, Wickliff, Albertus Magnus, Occam, Raymonde de Sebonde, Ficinus, Grosseteste.

4. *Modern*.—Erasmus, Luther, Cranmer, Melancthon, Hooper, Ridley, Calvin, Beza, Jewell, Chemnitz, Bellarmin, Paul Sarpi, Hooker, Plessis du Mornay, Claud, Laud, Grotius, Usher, Episcopius, Daillé, Chillingworth, Hammond, Jeremy Taylor, Baxter, Owen, Bossuet, Barrow, Tillotson, Bourdaloue, Bull, Stillingfleet, Whitby, Burnet, Turretin, Dupin, Fleury, Gill, Patrick, Secker, Mosheim, Campbell, Lowth, Horseley, Porteus, White, Dwight, &c., &c., &c.

(B.) BIBLICAL.

1. *Patristic*.—Origen's Commentaries and Scholia, preserved in part only; Chrysostom's Homilies on most of the Old and New Testaments; Theophylact's Scholia; Jerome's Commentary; Hilary on the Psalms and St. Matthew; St. Augustine's Commentary, and the various Catenæ.

2. *Rabbinical*.—Aben Ezra, David Kimchi, Abarbanel, Ben Maimon or Maimonides, Carpzovius.

3. *Mediæval*.—Bede's Catenæ; Alcuin's Commentary; Anselm's Glossary; Aquinas's Catenæ; Nicholas de Lyra's Postills.

4. *Modern*.—*General*.—Luther's Commentaries; Calvin's do.; Critici Sacri; Pool's Synopsis; Cocceius, Calmet, Hammond, Whitby, Patrick, Lowth, Matthew Henry, Gill, Adam Clarke, Bishop Hall, Wesley.

Particular.—Grotius, Schultens, Walton, Lightfoot, Leighton, Simon, Pococke, Lowth, Michaelis, Kennicott, Blayney, Bishop Percy, Vitringa, Newcome, Schleusner, Kuinoel, Jahn, Bretschneider, Jebb, Suicer, Griesbach, Gesenius, M'Knight, Bishop Horne, Rosenmüller, Ernesti, Castell, Lowman, Turretin, Witsius, Tholuc.

(C.) ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Socrates, Eusebius, Epiphanius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Gregory of Tours, Bede, Baronius, Budæus, Fox, Davazati, Vossius, Chemnitz, The Centuriators, Usher, Calixt, Bossuet, Spanheim, Fuller, Daillé, Stillingfleet, Tillemont, Bull, Burnet, Dupin, Witsius, Strype, Henry, Echard, Collier, Lardner, Jortin, Bingham, Fosbrooke, Beausobre, Lefant, Gibbon, Wall, Mosheim, Milner, Lingard, Southey, Gieseler, Neander, Ranke.

(D.) ELEMENTARY COURSE FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

1. *Biblical Learning*.—Horne's Introduction, a general work, covering the whole ground, vols. ii., iii., and iv.

(a.) *Grammatical, &c., &c.*—Stewart's Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy, or Nordheimer's Hebrew Grammar; Gesenius's Lexicon of the Old Testament (translated by Gibbs); Stewart's Grammar of the New Testament; Wahl's Lexicon of the New Testament, translated by Robinson, or the Lexicons of Bretschneider and Schleusner; Septuaginta (Bosman, Van Ess), and Schleusner's Septuaginta Lexicon.

(b.) *Biblical Hermeneutics*.—Marsh's Lectures; Stewart, Ernesti, Morus and Keil's Hermeneutica; Campbell's Dissertations (preliminary to his translation of the Gospel); Planck's Introduction (translated by Professor Turner); Cramer's Institutes; Lowth's Hebrew Poetry; Herder's dissertation on Jewish Sacred Literature.

(c.) *Biblical Archaeology*.—Jahn's Archæology (translated by Upham); Butler's Classical Geography; Robinson's Conquest of Canaan; Wells's Sacred Geography; Harris's Natural History of the Bible; Paxton's Illustrations of Scripture; Harmer's Observations; Pococke's Travels; Modern Traveller; Robinson's Travels, &c., &c.

(d.) *Interpretation*.—Jahn's Introduction to the Old Testament (translated by Turner); Hug's Introduction to the New

Testament (translated at Andover); Marsh's *Michaelis*; Carpzov and Walton; Pool's *Synopsis and Annotations*; Patrick, Lowth, and Whitby; Calvin's *Commentaries*; Mant and D'Oyley's *Bible*; Henry's *Commentary*; Doddridge's *Expositor*; M'Knight on the *Epistles*; Stewart on *Hebrews and Romans*; Leighton on *St. Peter*; Horne, Horseley, and Good on the *Psalms*; Wesley's *Notes*; Adam Clarke's *Commentary*; Rosenmüller's *Scholia*; Kuinoel's *Commentary*; Campbell on the *Gospels*; Newcome's and Muenscher's *Harmony of the Gospels*; Michaelis and Warburton on the *Laws of Moses*, Tholuck, &c., &c.; Horsley, Hurd, Newton, and Keith on the *Prophecies*.

2. *Sacred and Ecclesiastical History*.—Turner's *Sacred History*; Josephus, Shuckford, and Prideaux's *Connexions*; Jahn's *Hebrew Commonwealth*; Basnage's *History of the Jews*; Eusebius, Kay, Burton, Neander, Mosheim, Milner, and Burnet's *Histories*; Wall's *History of Infant Baptism*, and Gale's *Reply*; Magdeburg *Centuriators and Annals of Baronius*; Muenscher's *Manual of Dogmatic History*.

3. *Systematic Theology*.—Butler's *Analogy*; Paley's *Natural Theology*, with the *Dissertations of Brougham, Bell, &c., &c.* (and reference to D. Stewart, Hume, Dr. Reid, and Dr. S. Clark); Leland's *Necessity of Revelation, and Views of Deistical Writers*; Paley's *Evidences*, and *Horæ Paulinæ*; Campbell and Hume on *Miracles*; Leslie's *Short and Easy Method*; *Homilies of the Church of England*; Pearson on the *Creed*; Calvin's *Institutes*; Burnet on the *Thirty-nine Articles*; White's *Comparative View, &c., &c.*; Turretin; Magee on the *Atonement*; Smith's *S. S. Testimony to the Messiah*; Hengstenberg's *Christology*; Watson's *Institutes*; Dwight's *Theology*; Leucke (German), &c.

4. *Homiletics, &c., &c.*—Claude on the *Composition of a Sermon*; Maury's *Principles of Eloquence*; Burnet on the *Pastoral Care*; Baxter's *Reformed Pastor*; Wilson's *Parochialia*.

8. MEDICINE.

"To be a physician, let a man read Galen and Hippocrates; but when he practises he must apply his medicines according to the temper of those men's bodies with whom he lives, and have respect to the heat and cold of climes; otherwise, that which in Pergamus, where Galen lived, was physic, in our cold climate may be poison."—SELDEN'S *Table-Talk*.

Ancient and Mediæval Authors.—Hippocrates, Aristotle, Cælius Aurelianus, Celsus, Galen, Avicenna, Avenzoar, Averroes, Mondino.

Modern Authors.—Plater, Sennert, Paracelsus, Willis, Sydenham, Harvey, Borelli, Mead, Stahl, Hoffman, Boerhaave, Haller, Cullen, Brown, Darwin, Hunter, Bichat, Heberden, Fothergill, Rush, Currie, Bell, Wistar, Gregory, J. M. Good, Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Charles Bell, &c., &c.

ELEMENTARY AUTHORS, FOR THE STUDENT AND YOUNG PRACTITIONER.

Anatomy.—Horner's Special and General Anatomy; Bell's (John and Charles) Anatomy and Physiology; Dublin Dissector, or Manual of Anatomy; Meckel's General, Descriptive, and Pathological Anatomy; Paxton's Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy; Sarlandier's Anatomical Plates and Tables; Becklard's General Anatomy; Bichat's Anatomy, applied to Physiology and Medicine; Horner's Pathological Anatomy; Andral's ditto; Edwards's Manual of Surgical Anatomy; Parson's Directions for making Anatomical Preparations.

Physiology.—Dunglison's Human Physiology; Jackson's Principles of Medicine, founded on the Organism; Edwards's Anatomy and Physiology; Müller's Physiology; Magendie's Physiology; Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

Surgery.—Gibson's Institutes and Practice of Surgery; Abernethy's Lectures; Bourgery on Minor Surgical Operations; Sir Astley Cooper's Lectures; Doane's Surgery Illustrated; Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery; Bell's *Principles of Surgery*; Liston's ditto.

Therapeutics and Pathology.—Dunglison's General Therapeutics; Eberle's Practice of Medicine; Armstrong's Lectures; Good's Study of Medicine.

Obstetrics.—Déwees's Midwifery; Meigs's Practice of Midwifery; Ramsbotham's Practical Observations.

Materia Medica.—Chapman's Elements; Eberle's Materia Medica; Wood's Dispensatory of the United States.

Medical Jurisprudence, &c., &c.—Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; Ryan's Manual of do.; Kane's Elements of Chemistry; Dunglison's New Medical Dictionary; Hooper's Lexicon; Combe's Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health; Gregory's Duties and Qualifications of a Physician; Dunglison's Medical Student.

Note.—In the opinion of an experienced physician, who has kindly furnished the following hints, medical students commit two or three important mistakes in preparing for their profession. 1. In the country, they enter an office and read medical works for one or two years before attending lectures. This is too long. It should not be more than *three or six months*. During this time, if the student has access to a skeleton, he can study with profit the *anatomy of the bones*. To read the anatomy of the nerves, muscles, bloodvessels, &c., &c., at this stage of his studies, is almost a waste of time. He should endeavour, also, during the same time, to gain some acquaintance with *Botany* and *Materia Medica*. 2. Students read too much without the aid of ocular demonstration. In *materia medica*, for example, they should never proceed without a specimen of the article before them; they will thus become familiar, at least, with the sensible properties of medicine. 3. They consider it a drudgery to compound the medical prescriptions of their preceptor. They ought rather to regard it as a privilege; and it would be useful if the preceptor would always write out his prescriptions in Latin, so as to familiarize the pupil with the proper *names* of medicines. Says Dr. Dunglison, "Perhaps the

most proper work to be placed in the student's hands (during the first year of office study) would be a treatise on Physiology, which contains sufficient anatomy to enable him to acquire the terms, and to have a general idea of the structure and functions of the different parts of the organism. If he possesses but a slight acquaintance with chemistry, general anatomy, or the anatomy of the textures, can be studied at this period almost as well as at any other."

To Dr. Dunglison's work, entitled "The Medical Student," every one should have recourse who wishes to become a well-read and thoroughly-accomplished physician.

A learned physician of England gives one caution which is equally applicable to all the professions. "They have," says he, "one way of glorifying themselves, which is common to all. It is by setting forth a vast array of preparatory studies, and pretending they are indispensable in order to fit a man for the simple exercise of the practical duties that belong to them. I once saw a list of books recommended by a professor of divinity to the study of those going into holy orders. They were more numerous than the majority even of studious men ever read in their whole lives; yet these were a few prolegomena, introductory to the office of a parish priest. We, too, conceive that it befits our dignity to magnify ourselves at certain seasons. The commencement of a session (of lectures) is usually the time chosen; and then what a crowd of wonderful things are marshalled, by authority, round the entrance of our profession! and through this crowd, it is implied, every man must press his way before he can obtain admission. . . . Now I do protest, in the name of common sense, against all such proceedings as this. . . . It is a truth, that the whole circle of the sciences is required to comprehend a single particle of matter; but the most solemn truth of all is, that '*the life of man is threescore years and ten.*' You may recommend that every man, before he enters the study of physic, shall obtain the best general education

within his reach, but you must specify nothing as absolutely necessary but what bears immediately upon his profession."

9. LAW.

"Melancholy and untrue is the picture which they draw of the legal study who represent its prominent features to be those of subtlety and impudence, and of labour dry and barren; rather would I compare it to a mountain, steep and toilsome on its first approaches, but easy and delightful in its superior ascent, and whose top is crowned with a rich and lasting verdure."—RAITHBY, *Study and Practice of the Law*.

CIVIL LAW.

Earlier Authors.—Pomponius (Enchiridion), Tribonian (Institutes, Pandects, &c.), Hottoman; Vinius on the Institutes; Voet on the Pandects; Persius on the Code; Leibnitz, Godefroy, Cujacius.

Later Authors.—Heineccius, Pothier, Barbeyrac, Eichhorn, Hugo, Savigny, Feurbach, Mittelmayer, Thibaut, Mühlentbruch; Goëschen's Institutes of Gaius; Mackelday's Institutes; Livingston's Introduction to the Code of Louisiana; Schoeppe's History of Roman Law.

COMMON LAW.

Earlier Authors.—Glanville, Bracton, Fortescue (all on the laws of England); Littleton on Tenures; Lord Bacon, Coke, Shepherd's Touchstone (by Doddridge).

Later Authors.—Hale, Gilbert, Wood, Hawkins, Bacon, Blackstone, Sanders, Cruise, Sugden, Comyn, Viner, &c., &c., &c.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Preliminary.—1. *Writers on the Study of Law, viz.:* Blackstone on the Study of the Law; Hoffman's Course; Warren's Law Studies; Wynne's Eunomus. 2. *Historical Writers.*—Hume generally; Kent's 1st volume, from x.-xvth. Lectures, for a history and sketch of the Constitution of the United States; Appendix II. to Hume's History for a sketch of the Fendal System; the introductory chapter to 4th volume

54 PARTICULAR COURSES OF STUDY.

of Blackstone's Commentaries on do., and Hallam's *Middle Ages* (chapter xi., parts i. and ii.). For the Constitutional History of England, read last chapter in Blackstone, Gilbert Stuart's *Discourse on the Laws and Government of England*, prefixed to Sullivan's *Lectures*, Hallam's *Middle Ages* (chapter viii., parts i., ii., iii.), and Hallam's *Constitutional History*; also Reeve's *History of English Law*.

I add *three* different courses of law-reading, which seem to be founded on different principles, and each of which is the result of much experience in the profession. The first was published anonymously several years since in New-York, and is understood to have proceeded from the hands of John Anthon, Esq.; the second is compiled from the "*Law Studies*" of Mr. Warren; for the third I am indebted to the eminent Royall professor of law in Harvard University (Hon. S. Greenleaf).

1.

Vattel's *Law of Nations*, with Grotius.

Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, to which ought now to be added Kent's *Commentaries on American Law*.

Woodeson's *Lectures on the Laws of England*.

Wood's *Institutes*, with Hale's *History of the Common Law*.

Reperusal of Blackstone, with Christian's Notes.

Reeve's *History of the English Law*, in connexion with a reperusal of Hume.

Coke upon Lyttleton.

Reperusal of Blackstone, with Tucker's Notes on *American Law*.

Cruise's *Digest of the Law of Real Property*.

Reperusal of Coke upon Lyttleton, with special attention to Hargrave and Butler's Notes.

Shepherd's *Touchstone on Common Assurances*.

Saunders on Uses and Trusts.

Espinasse's Digest of the Law of Nisi Prius.
Comyn on Contracts.
Chitty, Baily, and Kyd, on Bills of Exchange.
Abbott on Shipping.
Marshall and Park on Insurance.
Brown's Treatise on the Civil Law.
Appendix to Sellon's Practice.
Gilbert's Common Pleas Practice.
The 3d volume of Blackstone.
Sellon's Practice, Tidd's do., with Anthon's Appendix.
 (Archbold on Practice has appeared since.)
Chitty on Pleading.
Hale's and Hawkins's Crown Law.
Peake's Compendium of the Law of Evidence.
M'Nally's Rules of Evidence. (The works of Phillips, Greenleaf, and Starkie have since superseded the above.)
Reading of Reports.

Note.—It should be remembered that the above course was drawn up previous to 1810, since which time many valuable works have been published, and the Law itself has undergone some material changes. Mr. Anthon's course seems to be founded upon the idea of making the student acquainted first with the general principles of Law, and leading him afterward to the knowledge of practice.

The next course (Warren's) requires the student to cultivate practical and theoretical knowledge together, beginning, however, with the former. Mr. W. holds that a knowledge of the *machinery* of the Law is indispensable, in order to a proper understanding of its *principles* and *terms*.

2.

1. Elementary Treatise on Pleading (Stephens), with Saunders on Pleading and Practice.
2. Elementary Treatise on Practice (Tidd and Archbold), with reference to the 1st part of Stephens.
3. Chitty's Pleading.

56 PARTICULAR COURSES OF STUDY.

4. After, or at the same time with the above, 2d volume of Blackstone on Real and Personal Property.

5. Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

6. Pothier on Contracts; Chitty do.

7. Phillips or Starkie on Evidence, (the first dwells more on Practice, the second on Principles). Reference must be made during this time to Chitty on Contracts, Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c., &c.

8. Blackstone's 2d volume, with Watkins on Conveyancing, and Burton's Law of Real Property, and reference to Coke upon Lyttleton.

9. Cruise's Digest, Woodfall on Landlord and Tenant, Adams on Ejectment.

10. Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law, with reference to Chitty on Bills of Exchange, and Comyn on Contracts. (Savigny's History of Roman Law in the Middle Ages may be added.)

11. Williams on Executors, Shepherd's Touchstone.

12. Saunders's Reports, Harrison's Digest.

13. Chitty, General Practice of the Law.

Note.—The following American works will claim the attention of students in this country, viz., Story on the Constitution of the United States; also on Bailments, on Agency, on the Conflict of Laws, &c., &c.; Greenleaf on Evidence; the copious and valuable notes of Cowen and Hill appended to Phillips on Evidence; Curtis on Conveyances; Phillips on Insurance; Rand's edition of Long on Personal Property (Sales); Barbour on Criminal Law, &c.

**GREENLEAF'S COURSE OF LEGAL STUDY
ABRIDGED.**

3.

PRELIMINARY STUDIES.

Regular Course.	Parallel Course.
Blackstone's Commentaries.	Letters on the Study of the Law.

Regular Course.

Parallel Course.

Commentaries.

Eunomus.
Reeve's History of English Law.
Hoffman's Legal Course.

DOMESTIC SOCIAL RELATIONS.

oper titles in Bacon's
lgment.
n on Infancy.
1 Partnership.
1 Agency.
1 Bailments.
and Ames on Corpo-
is.

Reeve's Domestic Relations.
Bingham on Coverture.
Collinson on Idiots and Lu- natics.
Shelford on Lunatics, &c., &c.
Livermore on Agents.
Collier on Partnership.
Kyd on Corporations.

TITLE TO THINGS PERSONAL, BY

1. *Occupancy.*

stone's Com., ch. xxvi.	
Comm., lect. xxxvi.	

2. *Succession.*

stone's Com., ch. xxix.	
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3. *Marriage.*

stone's Com., ch. xxix.	
Comm., lect. xxviii.	

4. *Judgment.*

stone's Com., ch. xxix.	
Comm., lect. xxxvii.	

5. *Contract.*

n Contracts.	
Bills.	

Comyn on Contracts, 2d edi- tion.
Chitty on Bills.
Shepherd's Touchstones, title "Obligations."

6. *Testament and Administration.*

is on Executors.		Toller on Executors.
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7. *Prize of War.*

n on Captures.	
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58 PARTICULAR COURSES OF STUDY.

PERSONAL REMEDIES.

Regular Course.	Parallel Course.
Montagu on Lien.	Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
Starkie on Slander.	Kyd on Awards.
1 Maddock's Chancery, ch. 1 to 7 inclusive.	Holt on Libels.
Newland on Contracts.	Encyclopedia Americana, title "Equity."

REAL PROPERTY.

Angell on Watercourses.	Coke upon Lyttleton.
Angell on Adverse Enjoyment.	Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant.
Cruise's Digest (proper titles).	Powell on Devises.
Bacon's Abridgment, title "Leases."	Sugden's Vendors.
Bacon's Abridgment, title "Fines and Recovery."	

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE AT COMMON LAW.

Chitty on Pleading.	Gould on Pleading.
Stephens on Pleading.	Graham's Practice in New- York.
Bacon's Abridgment, these titles, viz., Amendment, Non-suit, Juries, Trial, Verdict, Damages, Costs, Bills of Exceptions, Scire facias, Escape, Rescue, Bail, Summons and Severance, Tender.	Paine's and Duer's Practice in New-York.
	Howe's Practice in Massachusetts.
	Robinson's Practice in Virginia.
	Troubat and Haly's Practice in Pennsylvania.
	Hammond on Parties.

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE IN EQUITY.

Maddock's Chancery, ch. viii. to the end.	Fonblanque's Treatise of Equity.
Hoffman's Chancery Practice and Master.	
Jeremy on Equity.	
Eden on Injunctions.	
Story on Equity Pleadings.	

MARITIME LAW.

Abbott on Shipping.	Chitty on Commerce and Manufactures.
Marshall on Insurance.	Curtis on Merchant Seamen.
Philips on Insurance.	

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Regular Course.	Parallel Course.
Greenleaf's Evidence. Phillips's Evidence, with Cowen and Hill's notes.	

CRIMINAL LAW.

Russell on Crimes.	Chitty's Criminal Law. Archbold's Pleading and Ev- idence.
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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

American Constitutions. Story's Commentaries. Kent's Commentaries, 1st vol.	The Federalist. Rawle on the Constitution.
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CIVIL LAW.

Justinian's Institutes.	Pothier on Obligations. Domat's Civil Law, select titles.
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LAW OF NATIONS.

Wheaton's Law of Nations. Story on the Conflict of Laws.	Vattel's Law of Nations. Kent's Commentaries, 1st vol.
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Note.—Finding it impossible to transfer the whole of Professor Greenleaf's valuable *course* to these pages, the compiler has availed himself of the aid of a professional friend in digesting from it an abridgment, and it is proper to add that the abridgment has been made principally from the first edition. A new and amended edition has just been published.



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PART II.

STANDARD AUTHORS

IN

ANCIENT AND MODERN LITERATURE

" Out of the old fieldes, as men saith,
Cometh all this new corn fro' year to year :
And out of old bookes, in good faith,
Cometh all this new science that men lere."

CHAUCER

F

PRINCIPLES.

following *principles* have been kept in view in selecting writers noticed in this *part*.

To group them together according to the usual method, without any attempt at refinement in classification.

To arrange the groups according to the *chronological* order in which different branches of literature were developed.

Poetry is placed first, Philosophy next, then History, then Science. A different order was proper in the *third part*. Generally to assign each author to the time of his birth rather than to the more doubtful one at which he wrote.

To select those who have exerted the greatest influence on the progress of the human mind, but without attempting a complete enumeration, especially of those in remote times.

To omit, generally, those whose writings are not now accessible, at least in part.

To make the enumeration more complete in the departments of Literature, History, and Philosophy, than in those of Natural Science, Politics, and Theology.

To omit, for the most part, all *living* writers.

To encourage *original* research and investigation.

Those who are engaged in collecting original works, the compiler would respectfully suggest (if their means allow) the following expediency, 1. Of endeavouring to make some one department or subdivision of a department *complete* in the best editions, &c. 2. Of ultimately depositing such a department in some public library, where it can be made especially useful to scholars. 3. Of binding up and depositing *from time to time*, in some public library, copies of

pamphlets, files of newspapers, &c., which exhibit the body and pressure of the time. These will be precious materials for the future historian. Says Lord Somers, "The b and genius of the age is best known in a free country by pamphlets which daily come out, as containing the sense parties, and sometimes the voice of the nation."

"Rules for the formation of a library must be dependant the taste of the age, and the purpose for which it is design whether private or public. Hence few of those laid down Gabriel Naudé, in his *Avis pour dresser une Bibliothèque*, now applicable with respect to the selection of works. Nevertheless, there are authors, historians, moralists, and expers of natural phenomena who will be always prized, cause their writings are founded on immutable truth. So collectors have addicted themselves to the early editions, certain sciences, to arts and trades; to works whose embellishments are engravings, or to those merely prin on a large size of paper. It is by the union of all these cularities that a great public library is formed. But its sis ought to rest on original works of truth, for they alone the source of knowledge; commentators and critics hold secondary place; and works of fiction may be introduced amusement. The extent of a library is indefinite. One the ancients, celebrated for his learning, is said to have p sessed only four volumes. Leibnitz declares that his libri had no more than the works of Plato, Aristotle, Archimed Euclid, Plutarch, Sextus Empiricus, Pliny, Cicero, and S eca. Leiglet du Fresnoy makes a calculation, whereby it i pears that no one can read above 900 folio volumes in his li from all which is deduced the inutility of extensive librari *These remarks will not apply to those collections destined for pri use*; but the words of Seneca should never be forgotten: 'N refert quam multos libros, sed quam bonos habeas,' inferri that the quality of books, not their number, is the prima condition."—DALZELL.

STANDARD AUTHORS.

I. POETS.

(A.) ANCIENT.

GREEK POETS.

Orpheus, 1250 B.C.

Most of the poems ascribed to him are productions of later times, composed at different periods.—*Eschb.*

The best edition is that of Herman, Lips., 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. The best translation is that of Taylor, 1787, 8vo.

Homer, 1000 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Samuel Clarke, London, 1815, 4 vols. 4to.

Hesiod, 950 B.C.

As a poet he is inferior to Homer, but his poems are valuable, as they make known to us so much respecting the conceptions and modes of thinking which prevailed in a high antiquity upon various subjects.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Chr. Fr. Loesner, Greek and Latin, Lips., 1778, 8vo. Best translation, Ch. Ab. Elton, London, 1812.

Archilochus, 680 B.C.

He wrote lyric poetry, and was ranked among the greatest poets of Greece, and generally supposed the inventor of iambic verse.—*Eschb.*

His remaining fragments were published by Ign. Liebel, Lips., 1819.

Sappho, 612 B.C.

A lyric poetess, from whom the verse termed Sapphic takes its name.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, A. Moebius, Hanover, 1815, 8vo. For translation, see Addison's Spectator, Nos. 223, 229.

Anacreon, 536 B.C.

He was a lyric poet, and wrote in that light kind of which love, social pleasures, and wine form the subject.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Jo. Frid. Fischer, Lips., 1793, 8vo. 1 translation, Thos. Bourne, Harper & Brothers, New-York, in one volume, with Pindar, 45 cents.

Pindar, 490 B.C.

(See third part.) The best edition, Aug. Böckh, Greek and Latin, Lips., 1811, 12mo, \$1 50.

Æschylus, 490 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Scholefield, Cambr., 1808, 8vo. *Æschylus*, Sophocles, Euripides, translated by R. B. Foster, 18mo, \$1 00.

Euripides, 480 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Greek and Latin, cum variorum, 9 vols. 8vo, Glasgow, 1821, \$16 50.

Sophocles, 450 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Samuelis Musgravii, 2 vols. 8vo, \$4 50.

Aristophanes, 430 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Comædiæ and perdita fragmenta, Greek and Latin, cum indicibus, 8vo, \$3 00, Paris, 1838. Best translation, R. Potter, London, 1784, 4to.

Theocritus, 275 B.C.

He was the most distinguished ancient author in the department of pastoral poetry.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Th. Kiessling, 8vo, 1819, Lips., \$3 00. 1 translation, E. B. Greene, London, 1767-8.

Callimachus, 260 B.C.

Quintilian ranks him as the first elegiac poet of the Greeks.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Ernesti, Greek and Latin, Lug. Bat., 1761, 2 vols. 8vo. Best translation, H. W. Tytler, Greek and English, London, 1793-4.

Apollonius Rhodius, 125 B.C.

His chief work is an epic poem on the *Expedition of the Argonauts*, which evinces great application, and has some beautiful passages.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Wellauer, Lips., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. Best translation, Fr. Fawkes, London, 1780, 2 vols. 8vo.

LATIN POETS.

Livius Andronicus, 330 B.C.

He was the first dramatic writer among the Romans, and introduced the first play on the stage.—*Eschb.*

But few fragments of his works remain.

Quintus Ennius, 232 B.C.

He contributed much to the improvement of the Latin language, and was the first epic poet in it, and highly valued even by later and better writers.—*Eschb.*

M. Accius Plautus, 200 B.C.

He possessed very happy talents for a comic writer, a rich flow of excellent wit, happy invention, and all the force of comic expression.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, J. Naudet, Paris, 4 vols. Best translation, Bonnel Thornton, London, 1769, 5 vols., \$4 00.

P. Terentius Afer, 200 B.C.

His six comedies, still extant, are in every respect excellent, both in regard to the characters, the consistency, and refinement of the dialogue, and the judicious management of the plot.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Frid. Lindenbrogli, Lond., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo. Best translation, George Colman, Lond., 1765.

C. Lucilius, 105 B.C.

With a great knowledge of language he combined a great talent for satire, of which he was the founder among the Romans.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Patavii, Jos. Cominus, 1735, 8vo, \$1 25.

T. Lucretius Carus, 90 B.C.

He wrote a philosophical poem on the Nature of Things, which represents the philosophy of the Epicurean sect in its most imposing features. The composition in particular passages is very rich in scenery, and florid, and bursts, at turns, like the lightning from a cloud.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, D. Brown, Edinb., 1812. Best translation, J. M. Good, 2 vols., Lond., 1805.

Albius Tibullus.

He combined soft, tender feeling, with the noblest and most expressive diction, with the most elegant variety of invention, of images and allusions, without any far-fetched art and unnatural ornament of style.—*Eschb.*

Transl., James Granger, 2 vols. 12mo, \$1 75, London, 1790.

Sexsus Aurelius Propertius, 701 A.U.

The chief merits of his remaining elegiac poems are passionate expression, rich poetical diction, and correctness of style; but he often transgresses the limits of nature and decorum, and is too prodigal in the use of poetical ornament.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Tibulli and Propertii opera, ex editione J. Broukhusii fideliter expressa, 18mo, \$2 25, Glasgow, 1753.

Publius Virgilius Maro, 684 A.U.

He was the greatest of the Roman poets in pastoral, didactic, and epic poetry.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Virgilii Opera, Heynii editio, quarto, 8 vols. 8vo, \$50 00, Lips., 1830-39. Good edition, V. Opera notis ex editione Heyniana excerptis illustrata, 8vo, \$6 50, Oxon., 1830. For translation, see third part.

Q. Horatius Flaccus, 688 A.U.

His satires and epistles converse with external and internal life, delineate man and human nature, and, while seeming to teach only the arts of luxurious living and courtly flattery, gently guide to a self-dependant life, adorned with arts and sciences.—*Wachler.*

Best edition, Horatius, recensuit et illustravit F. G. Döring, 8vo, \$4 00, Oxon., 1838. For transl., see third part.

Catullus (Caius Valerius), born 86 B.C.

His poems are usually published with those of Tibullus

and Propertius. He was the friend of Cicero, Cinna, and Cornelius Nepos. He was the first of the Romans who imitated successfully the Greek lyric poetry. He succeeded also in heroic verse, but was most happy in epigrams and sportive composition. Martial, in one of his epigrams, grants to Catullus alone a superiority over himself. Two editions of his works, one by Volpius (Padua, 1737), the other by Döring, (Leipsic, 1788-90), deserve mention.

P. Ovidius Naso, 43 B.C.

His principal work is the "Fasti," as giving, in the familiar garb of light versification, a complete view of the connexion of the Roman state, religion, and history with daily life. His "Metamorphoses," a species of epic, has exercised a highly important influence on the arts and cultivation of more recent times.—*Wachler.*

Good edition, Ovidius Naso, ex recensione Heinsio—Burmanniana—Parisiis, 1820-24, 9 vols. Best translation, Dryden, Pope, Congreve, &c., &c., 2 vols., 90 cts. Harper & Brothers, New-York.

Marcus Manilius, 1st century.

His work "Astronomicon" is more valuable for the history of Astronomy it contains than for intrinsic poetical excellence.—*Eschb.*

Good edition, Richard Bentley, London, 1739, \$2 75.

Phadrus, 1st century.

He is celebrated for his five books of Æsop's Fables, related with all the natural ease and simplicity of which fable is capable in a poetical dress.—*Eschb.*

Good edition, Fred. Henr. Rothe, Paris, 1821, \$2 50.

Lucius Annaeus Seneca, 1st century.

His tragedies are in general removed from the noble simplicity of Grecian tragedy, and are mostly of very defective plot and execution, though not without single poetical beauties.—*Eschb.*

Good edition, Torkill Baden, Lips., 1821, 2 vols., \$3 75.

M. Valerius Martialis, end of the 1st century.

The most of his epigrams are uncommonly acute and appropriate; their multitude and proportionate excellence render the almost inexhaustible and always lively wit of this poet admirable.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, *Martialis Epigrammata ad optimas collata*, 8vo, \$1 62, Bipont, 1784.

Juvenal, 1st century.

He wrote 16 satires, in which he chastises the vices of his times. His style is not so elegant, nor position so mild and humorous as that of Horace, so gloomy and stern as that of Persius, and he often the rhetorician.

Best edition, that of Henninius (Utrecht), 1685, 4; ford's translation is very valuable.—*Enc. Am.*

Aurelius Prudentius, 4th century.

A Christian poet, whose hymns are distinguished good poetical expression, but still more for their pious devotional contents.—*Eschb.*

Good edition, Rome, 1789, 2 vols.

(B.) MEDIEVAL.

From the 5th to the 14th century.

1. FRENCH.

The Norman Alexander, 1180.

The Alexandrine verse derived its name from him.

Doëte de Troyes, 13th century.

A celebrated poetess.

Jean Froissart, 1337.

His poems are distinguished by the most graceful city and loveliness.—*Enc. Am.*

Coins and Farsi.

These were two monks, who distinguished themselves by their moral and satirical *fabliaux*.

2. GERMAN.

The heroic songs, of which Tacitus speaks, are lo

Ottfried's Harmony of the Gospels, 840.

It is the most important biblical poem. The language is rich and fluent, and the whole stands in high estimation.—*Wachler.*

It may be found in "Schill Thesaurus Antiquæ Teutonicarum," Ulm, 1727, 3 vols., \$3 75.

The earliest German ballad, 881,
celebrates the victory of Louis III. over the Normans; it is
a beautiful production, breathing a poetical and pious spirit.
—*Wackler*.

The Minnesingers,
amatory poets, who began with Henry of Veldeck (1170).
The most celebrated are Wolfram of Eschenbach, Walter
von der Vogelwaide, Henry of Osterdingen, &c., &c.—
Enc. Am.

L. Tieck has published two hundred and twenty poems,
modernized, from that great collection, under the title of
Minnelieder aus dem Schwabischen Zeitalter, Berlin, 1803.

The Niebelungenlied, 1207.

A romantic epic of great merit, both in regard to the plan
and the execution. Characters are developed in it as in a
drama of Shakspeare.—*Enc. Am.*

Best edition, Vonder Hagen, with notes, Frankfort on the
Maine. 1824, 2 vols.

The Heldenbuch.

A celebrated collection of old German poems, drawn from
national traditions of events which happened in the time of
Attila and the irruption of the German nations into the Ro-
man Empire.—*Enc. Am.*

"Heldenbuch in der Ursprache," Berlin, 1820-24, 2 vols.,
4to.

3. ITALIAN.

Dante Alighieri, 1265.

(See third part.)

Cino da Pistoria, 1266.

He ranks among the best of the early Italian poets, and re-
sembles Petrarca more than any of the other predecessors of
this poet.—*Enc. Am.*

The most complete edition is that of Ciampi, Florence,
1812.

Petrarca.

(See third part.) Good edition, Padua, 1819-20, 2 vols., 4to.

Boccaccio, 1313.

He appears, in all his productions, to be a poet of the rich-

est invention, the most lively imagination, and the tenderest and warmest feeling.—*Enc. Am.*

3 vols. 8vo, \$8 50.

4. SPANISH.

El Poema de Cid, 12th century.

This is a collection of ballads commemorating the exploits of a Spanish hero Cid, and is very striking for the simplicity and poetical colouring. A great number have been published in the Collection of the best Ancient Spanish Histories, Chivalrous, and Moorish Poems, by Depping (Leipzig and Leipzig, 1817).—*Enc. Am.*

El Poema de Alexandro Magno, 12th century.

Much inferior to the former.

5. ENGLISH.

Robert Langland, 14th century.

Author of the curious poems, "The Vision of Piers Plowman," and "Pierce Plowman's Creed." They are full of the vice and luxury of the monastic orders and of the miseries of the general. Editions have been published by Dr. T. D. Whitaker.—*Enc. Am.*

Chaucer, 14th century.

(See third part.)

John Gower, 14th century.

The language is tolerably perspicuous, and the versification often harmonious.—*Enc. Am.*

(C.) MODERN.

1. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Alexander Barclay, 16th century.

He is remarkable for his "Ship of Fools," for the greater part a translation from the German.—*P. Enc.*

Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1503.

His poetical works evince more elegance of thought and imagination, while his mode of expression is artificial and laboured.—*Enc. Am.*

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1520.

As a poet he is very respectable. The harmony of

numbers and the purity of his language have been deservedly commended by Pope and others.

His works, and those of Wyatt, edited by Dr. Nott, 2 vols. 4to, \$10 00, London.

Thomas Sackville, 1527.

As a poet, he was the first who approached to perfection in the English heroic stanza, and gave the first example of regular tragedy in blank verse. The language is pure and perspicuous.—*Enc. Am.*

Spenser, 1553.

(See third part.) Whole poems, 5 vols. 12mo, \$7 50.

Samuel Daniel, 1562.

He employed his brilliant talent in writing an epic on the most remarkable occurrences in the history of his country. He contributed much to the improvement of the poetical diction in England.—*P. Enc.*

Shakspeare, 1564.

(See third part.)

Ben Jonson, 1566.

He demands our particular notice, as the chief advocate and practiser, among the old English dramatists, of the imitation of the ancients.—*P. Enc.*

7 vols., \$7 50.

George Chapman, 1568.

He possessed some poetical powers, and was a man of genius. He translated Homer.

12mo, \$2 50.

Hall's Satires, 16th century.

Warton praises in them "a classical precision to which English poetry had yet rarely attained," and calls the versification "equally energetic and elegant."—*Hallam.*

8vo, \$1 25.

Drayton, 1580.

His "Polyolbion" is a poem which, of the kind (topographical and legendary), probably never has been equalled in any other language, both in extent and elegance; nor can any one read a portion of it without admiration for its learned and highly gifted author. It contains thirty thousand lines, written in Alexandrine couplets.

8vo, \$2 75.

Fairfax, 1580.

His reputation rests on his version of Tasso's "Godfrey Bouillon." It is written in the same stanza with the original and combines fidelity to the sense of the author with harmony of versification.—*Enc. Am.*

\$5 00, London.

Drummond, 1585.

The sonnets of Drummond are polished and elegant, free from conceit and bad taste, in pure, unblemished English.—*Hallam.*

12mo, \$1 50, London.

Beaumont and Fletcher, 1585 and 1576.

They were men of the most distinguished talents: "they hardly wanted anything but a more profound seriousness of mind, and that sagacity in art which observes a due measure in everything, to deserve a place beside the greatest dramatic poets of all nations."—*Schlegel.*

3 vols., 4to, \$12 00.

Waller, 1605.

His verse is more polished and harmonious than that of any of the preceding or contemporary poets, but his compositions have a great deal of that quaintness and trifling criticism which was in fashion in his age, and he possesses genius either for the sublime or pathetic.—*Tytler.*

4to, \$2 75.

Fanshawe, 1607.

His poetry is far above mediocrity.—*Enc. Am.*

12mo, \$1 50, London.

Milton, 1608.

(See third part.)

Cowley, 1618.

In his poems there is a redundancy of wit; yet many of his poetical pieces, where the subject restrained these faults, display the highest beauties.—*Tytler.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$2 75.

Herrick, 1620.

The most amorous of our amorous poets. He has much variety as the poetry of kisses can well have; his love is in a slight degree that of sentiment; his mistresses

can have little to recommend them save their beauties, and none of these are omitted in his catalogues.—*Hallam*.

2 vols. 4to, \$9 00.

Dryden, 1631.

(See third part.)

Wycherley, 1640.

A dramatic writer, remembered for two comedies, the "Plain Dealer" and "The Country Wife;" the latter has probably never been surpassed.—*Hallam*.

For edition, see Congreve.

Lee, 1650.

A dramatic writer, who, in spite of his proverbial extravagance, is a man of poetical mind and some dramatic skill.—*Hallam*.

Otway, 1651.

The "Orphan" of Otway and his "Venice Preserved" have both a deep pathos, springing from the intense and unmerited distress of woman; both have a dramatic eloquence, rapid and flowing, and sometimes with very graceful poetry.—*Hallam*.

2 vols. 8vo, \$5 50.

Southern, 1660.

A dramatic writer, who deserves the praise of having first of any English writers denounced the traffic in slaves, and the cruelties of their West Indian bondage.—*Hallam*.

2 vols. 12mo, \$2 50, London.

Prior, 1664.

As a poet his reputation has declined of late years, the humour in which he principally excels being overlooked on account of the character of his serious performances, which, although splendid and correct in diction, harmonious in versification, and copious in poetical imagery, fail in moving either the feelings or the fancy. His great art consists in telling a story with a degree of poetical ease and vivacity which perhaps never has been excelled.—*Enc. Am.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$2 25.

Swift, 1667.

His style forms the most perfect example of easy familiarity that the language affords; but although admirable for its pureness, clearness, and simplicity, it exhibits none of the

glow of genius, its highest merit consisting in its accuracy and precision.—*Enc. Am.*

2 vols. 12mo, \$3 75.

Congreve, 1670.

A dramatic writer, who, more than any preceding among us, kept up the tone of a gentleman; his men world are profligate, but not coarse; he gave, in fact, of refinement to the public taste which it never lost.—*L*

Wycherley, Congreve, and other dramatic works, 8vo, \$5 00, London.

Ambrose Philips, 1671.

The verses which he composed, not only to you dies in the nursery, but to Walpole when minister of and which became known by the ludicrous appellation of namby-pamby, are easy and sprightly, but with a kind fantile air which fixed upon them the above name.

Addison, 1672,

by a decent mediocrity of poetic language, rising occasionally to superior efforts, has deserved a high degree of praise. His celebrated tragedy of "Cato," equally remarkable for a correctness of plan, and a sustained elevated style, was farther distinguished by the glow of its sentiment in favour of political liberty, and was equally applauded by both parties.—*Aikin.*

3 vols. 8vo, \$5 50.

Rowe, 1673.

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The inconceivable fertility of invention of L. F. Carpin supported his dramatic fame, notwithstanding the care and time which he gave to the correction of his poems; but his other poems, the offspring of hasty effort, are little more than rude sketches.—*Sismondi.*

Gongora, 1562.

The effect produced by his poetry on a people eager for novelty, impatient for a new career, and who on a sudden found themselves within the bounds of authority, laws, and the Church, presents a remarkable phenomenon in literature.—*Sismondi.*

Calderon, 1601.

He may be considered as placed on the highest pinnacle of romantic poetry, and all his brilliancy was lavished on his works, as, in a display of fireworks, the brightest and the most striking lights are reserved for the last explosion.—*Schlegel.*

17 vols., \$15 00.

Yriarte, 1752.

He attained, in some degree, to the grace and simplicity of La Fontaine; and his merit was the most felt, at a period no good fabulist had appeared in Spain.—*Sismondi.*
6 vols. 8vo, \$5 00.

II. PHILOSOPHERS.

(A.) ANCIENT.

1. GREEK.

Pythagoras, 584 B.C.

THE theoretical philosophy of Pythagoras, which treats of nature and its origin, was enveloped in the most profound obscurity, and we know nothing of it but what may be conjectured from single intimations of the ancients.—*Enc. Am.*

Socrates, 469 B.C.

Socrates claims our highest respect, alike for the powers of his highly-cultivated mind, the purity of his sentiments, the excellence of his instructions, the extent of his influence, and the end of his godlike life. Xenophon says of him, "All who knew him found in him the best guide to virtue."—*Anthon.*

The best edition of Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates is that of Reading, Cant., 1720.

Xenophon, 450 B.C.

The discrimination, solidity, precision, and mildness of manner so remarkable in his master, Socrates, he acquired himself, and transfused into his writings; from them we may learn the true spirit of the Socratic philosophy.—*Anthon.*

A good edition of his works is by Passow, Leipzig, 1833, 12mo.

Plato, 430 B.C.

He laid the first foundation for a scientific treatment of philosophy. His works are exceedingly valuable both for style and matter, rich in thought, and adorned with beautiful and poetical images.—*Eschenburg.*

Best edition, J. Bekker, Greek and Latin, Berlin, 1816-18, 10 vols. 8vo. Best translation, Sydenham and Taylor, London, 1804, 5 vols. 4to.—*Anthon.*

Aristotle, 385 B.C.

His works contain a great mass of clear thought and solid matter, although his insatiable love of inquiry was often betrayed into abstruse subtleties, as idle as they were dark.—*Eschenburgh.*

The best edition is that by Tauchnitz, Leipzig, 16 18mo, 1832.

Theophrastus, 321 B.C.

He possessed eminent powers, both in eloquence and philosophy; distinguished for watchful observation, he has more reliance on experience than on speculation.—*Leibniz*.

The best edition is that of Schneider, Leipzig, 1818, 8vo.—*Anthon*.

Translated by H. Gally, London, 1725.

Plutarch, A.D. 50.

In numerous philosophical pieces we find an eloquence and a rich fertility of thought, together with vast knowledge and real prudence. They are important sources for learning the history of philosophy and of the human mind.—*Anthon*.

Best edition is that of Reiske, Leipzig, 1774–82, 15 8vo. English translation, M. Morgan and others, London, 1718, 5 vols. 8vo.

Sextus Empiricus, 190.

His works are very valuable in illustrating the history of philosophy, especially that of the skeptical school. The best edition was printed at Paris, 1621, folio.—*Anthon*.

Plotinus, 203.

One of the earliest teachers of the Alexandrian or Oriental school of philosophy. He laboured much to the comprehension of the absolute, and was learned and enthusiastic. The most celebrated of his works is the *Enneades*.

Best edition of his works is Creuzer, Oxon, 1835, 8vo. Tenneman gives a good synopsis of his philosophy.

Porphyry, 233.

A disciple of Plotinus, and a bitter adversary of Christianity. He believed himself, like his master, to be in direct communication with the gods. His principal works are, *Life of Pythagoras*, *Life of Plotinus*, *A Treatise of Predicables*, and one on *Pythagorean Abstinence*.

Iamblichus, 4th century.

Notwithstanding the extravagance, mysticism, and magic with which his works abound, they are yet a valuable

in getting an idea of the philosophy of the later Platonists. There has been no edition of his entire works.—*Anthon*.

Proclus, 412.

Of the Alexandrian school; lost in mystical reveries, but greatly admired in his day.

A recent edition of his works, more complete than any previous one, has been published by M. Cousin.

Stobæus, 450.

His collection from a multitude of philosophical writers is valuable, both on account of the contents themselves, and also of the numerous passages rescued from destruction only by being inserted therein.

The best edition, Heeren, Goettingen, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

2. ROMAN.

M. T. Cicero, 106 B.C.

He was a Platonist in philosophy, although he set forth the principles of almost every school of philosophy except the Epicurean. Of his philosophical works, the "Academical Investigations," in two books, are the most valuable.—*Enc. Am.*

Anmæus Seneca, 58 B.C.

In his philosophical writings, there is much acumen and matter for reflection; the style, however, is too often artificially elaborate, and tiresome by its antitheses.—*Eschb.*

The best edition is Seneca, cum notis variorum, Amst., 1672, 3 vols. 8vo. Translation of Seneca's Epistles by F. Morell, 2 vols. 4to, \$5 50.

3. CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHERS.

Justin Martyr, A.D. 103.

He combined with Christianity a portion of the Greek philosophy, endeavouring to purify the latter. Tatian (a contemporary) attempted, on the other hand to Christianize the ORIENTAL philosophy. The conversion of J. Martyr is an instructive commentary on the condition of thoughtful minds in his time.

Irenæus, 108.

Fragments of his works in Greek are preserved, which prove that his style was simple, though clear and often animated. His opinions concerning the soul are curious. He set himself to refute the Oriental errors which had crept into the

West, and which were attempting to corrupt Christianity.—*Anthon.*

The best edition, Grabe, Oxon, folio, 1702.

Clement of Alexandria, 180.

Some parts of his *Stromata* are rich in historical notices of philosophy, as well as in *logical and theoretical* views.

Origen, 185.

He is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men among the Christian writers. His talents, eloquence, and learning have been celebrated not only by Christian writers, but by heathen philosophers.—*Anthon.*

The best edition is that of De la Rue, Paris, 1733–59, 4 vols. folio, reprinted at Wuertzburg, 15 vols. 8vo, 1780.

Eusebius, 264.

His “*Præparatio Evangelica*,” though its subject is one entirely sacred in its nature, yet contains a great number of valuable notices respecting the mythology of the pagan nations, and the philosophy of the Greeks in particular.—*Anthon.*

Best edition, Vigier, Paris, 1628, folio, reprinted Leipz., 1688, folio.

Lactantius and Arnobius.

These Numidian philosophers and fathers have both left able attacks on the philosophy of the Gentiles. That of *Lactantius*, called the *Divine Institutes*, and which treats of the excellence of Christianity as compared with *philosophy and idolatry*, is admirable.

Athanasius, 296.

Villemain says of him: “If he often contended on points of deep obscurity, his aim was to establish that religious unity of which he well understood the value and the power. He has justly been pronounced one of the greatest men of whom the Church can boast.”—*Eschb.*

The best edition of his works is that of Montfaucon, Paris, 1698, 3 vols. folio.—*Anthon.*

St. Augustine, 354.

In his controversial works he enters deeply and with great sagacity into philosophical questions, while in his *Confessions* and *Retractions* he opens the inmost workings of his own mind.

Chrysostom, 354.

For overpowering popular eloquence Chrysostom had no equal among the fathers. His style is elevated, yet natural and clear. He transfuses his own glowing thoughts and emotions into all his hearers, seemingly without effort, and without the power of resistance.—*Murlock.*

Chrysostom's Golden Book on the Education of Children, London, 1559, 12mo.—*Anthou.*

(B.) MEDIÆVAL.

Boethius, 455.

The most learned Latin philosopher of this period. His most celebrated work is "De Consolatione Philosophiæ." It is an imaginary conversation between the author and philosophy personified, who endeavours to console and soothe him in his afflictions. The topics of consolation are deduced from the tenets of Plato, Zeno, and Aristotle, but without any notice of the sources of consolation which are peculiar to the Christian system, which circumstance has led many to think him more of a Stoic than a Christian. It is partly in prose and partly in verse.—*Penny Enc,*

8vo, London, 1785, translated.

John of Damascus, 730.

Like Boethius of the West, he, in the East, forms a link which unites the ancient philosophy with that of the Middle Ages. He helped preserve a knowledge of Aristotelianism, and was also devoted to theology.

Erigena, 840.

He took up that remarkable system which has from time immemorial prevailed in some schools of the East, wherein all external phenomena, as well as all subordinate intellects, are considered as *emanating* from the Supreme Being, into whose essence they are hereafter to be absorbed. A treatise, written by him with great acuteness and subtlety, "De Divisione Naturæ," was published at Oxford by Dr. Gale, in 1681.—*Enc. Am.*

St. Anselm, 1033.

He originated the attempt, which was afterward renewed by Des Cartes, to constitute the true principle of all science, and which has been justly characterized as one of the boldest ever made in the philosophical world. In this point of view,

his works called *Monologium* and *Prosologium* are the most remarkable.

Roscellin, 1060.

He was the founder of *Nominalism*. This sect is memorable in the history of philosophy in the Middle Ages, since from them proceeded a spirit which opened the way to the higher philosophy of subsequent times.—*Enc. Am.*

Abelard, 1079.

There are few lives of literary men more interesting, or more diversified by success and adversity, by glory and humiliation, by the admiration of mankind and the persecution of enemies, nor from which more impressive lessons of moral prudence may be derived.—*Hallam*.

The most complete edition of his works was published at Paris, 1616, in 4to.

Peter Lombard, 1100.

His "Master of Sentences," a collection of the opinions of the Fathers upon the principal points of theology and philosophy, had a great influence on the prevailing studies of the learned, especially in the next and following ages.

John of Salisbury, 1110.

He attacked the vicious modes of instruction then current, and protested against a barren dialectics. His works contain, also, valuable materials for a history of scholasticism.

Albertus Magnus, 13th century.

Besides theological learning, he was well versed in mechanics, natural history, and natural philosophy.—*Enc. Am.*

Bonaventura, 1221.

He has been praised for having avoided scholastic cavils and ambiguities in his style, and for having spoken the language of earnest faith and sincere piety.

His works have been collected in 13 vols. 4to, Venice, 1751, to which edition a well-written life of Bonaventura is affixed.—*Penny Enc.*

Thomas Aquinas, 1227.

The rival, but also the friend of Bonaventura. His writings all bear the impress of a powerful mind. His *Summa Theologica*, his *Commentaries* on Aristotle, and various *special* treatises, are full of philosophical speculation.

(C.) MODERN.

1. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Francis Bacon, 1561.

The great reformer of philosophical methods, especially in physics. His *Novum Organum Scientiarum* and *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum* are his most memorable philosophical works.

Hobbes, 1588.

The metaphysical philosophy of Hobbes, always bold and original, often acute and profound, struck deep root in the minds of reflecting men, and has influenced more extensively the general tone of speculation. In nothing does he deserve more credit than in having set an example of close observation in the philosophy of the human mind.—*Hallam*.

5 vols. 8vo, \$16 00.

Cudworth, 1617.

He is celebrated for his grand work, "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," a work of great power and erudition, although the attachment of the author to the Platonism of the Alexandrian school has led him to advance some opinions which border on incomprehensibility and mysticism.—*Enc. Am.*

4to, \$4 00.

Locke, 1632.

In the estimation of Sir J. Mackintosh, Locke's Essay still stands the most conspicuous landmark in the progress of metaphysical philosophy for the last two centuries. He adds, "If Locke made few discoveries, Socrates made none; yet both did more for the improvement of the understanding, and not less for the progress of knowledge, than the authors of the most brilliant discoveries."

8vo, \$3 00.

Shaftesbury, 1671.

He was the first philosopher who propounded the theory of a *moral sense* in ethics, and by him that term was first introduced.

Samuel Clarke, 1675.

A profound metaphysician, who made virtue to consist in a conformity with the essential relations of things. He wrote against Leibnitz and Hobbes, and was the friend of Newton.

Berkeley, 1684.

The works of this great metaphysician are, beyond dispute,

the finest models of philosophical style since Cicero. Perhaps they surpass those of the great orator in the work of art by which the feeblest light is thrown on the most and evanescent parts of the most subtle of human concepts.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

8vo, \$2 50.

Butler, 1692.

He was the first to vindicate the disinterested nature of our affections. His sermons on Human Nature, as his great work, "The Analogy," are full of profound remarks and suggestions.

Edwards, 1703.

The metaphysician of America. His power of argument, perhaps unmatched, certainly unsurpassed among men, was joined, as in some of the ancient mystics, with a character which raised his piety to fervour. He wrote two famous works: "On the Freedom of the Will," and "The Origin of Sin." The first is his master-piece, and one of the powers of Locke.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$12 00.

Hartley, 1705.

His fame as a philosopher and a man of letters depends on his work, "Observations on Man." He exhibits the lines of connected systems of physiology, mental philosophy, and theology. The doctrine of association which he advanced and illustrated explains many phenomena of intellectual philosophy.—*Enc. Am.*

8vo, \$2 50.

Reid, 1710.

His doctrine of the immediate or intuitive knowledge of mind and matter, which involved the overthrow of the Cartesian system, and the skepticism deduced from it, was an important step in the progress of philosophy.—*Enc. Am.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$5 50.

Hume, 1711.

Notwithstanding some considerable defects, his profound induction of the beneficial tendency of virtue, his decisive arguments for disinterestedness, and his decisive observations on the respective provinces of reason and sense in morals, concur in ranking his *Enquiry* with the greatest treatises of the highest merit in our language.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$4 00.

Adam Smith, 1723.

Perhaps there is no ethical work, since Cicero's Offices, of which an abridgment enables the reader so inadequately to estimate the merit as the "Theory of Moral Sentiments." This is chiefly owing to the variety of explanations of life and manners which embellish the book, often more than they illuminate the theory.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Hutchinson, 1729.

He gave full development to the system indicated by Shaftesbury and Butler. His earliest work was an "Inquiry into our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue;" his last, a "System of Moral Philosophy."

Priestley, 1733.

As a metaphysician, his elucidation of Hartley's theory of association, his works upon philosophical necessity, and upon materialism, will always ensure attention.—*Enc. Am.*

Paley, 1743.

The practical bent of his nature is visible in the language of his writings, which, on practical matters, is as precise as the nature of the subject requires, but in his rare and reluctant efforts to rise to first principles, becomes indeterminate and unsatisfactory; though no man's composition was more free from the impediments which hinder a writer's meaning from being quickly and clearly seen. His style is as near perfection in its kind as any in our language.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

6 vols. 8vo, \$5 00.

Bentham, 1749.

His "Letters on Usury" are perhaps the best specimens of the exhaustive discussion of a moral and political question, leaving no objection, however feeble, unanswered, and no difficulty, however small, unexplained; remarkable, also, for the clearness and spirit of the style, for the full expression which suits them to all intelligent readers, for the tender and skilful hand with which prejudice is touched, and for his admirable apology of projectors.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Stewart, 1753.

It would be difficult to name works in which so much refined philosophy is joined with so fine a fancy; so much elegant literature with such a delicate perception of the distinguishing excellences of great writers; and with an estimate, in general, so just of the services rendered to knowledge by a succession of philosophers. They are pervaded by a philo-

sophical benevolence, which keeps up the ardour of his genius, without disturbing the serenity of his mind.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

7 vols. 8vo, \$8 50.

Mackintosh, 1765.

He is eminent as a jurist, a statesman, and a writer, equally distinguished for his extensive learning, his large views, and his liberal principles in law, politics, and philosophy. He is the author of a celebrated review (*Edinburgh Review*, vols. xxvii. and xxxvi.) of Stewart's *Discourse on the Progress of Metaphysical Science*, and of a *Discourse on the Progress of Ethical and Political Science*, published separately. In this last he brings out an ethical system of his own, somewhat peculiar, in which he makes conscience a secondary principle.—*Enc. Am.*

4to, 1830. *Ethical Philosophy*, 8vo, \$2 00.

Brown, 1778.

His speculative philosophy involves many radical inconsistencies, and would hardly deserve to be mentioned in so general a sketch, were it not remarkable as an open revolt against the Scotch system at the moment the latter seemed to be developed with new power, and to acquire new authority on the European Continent, and for the temporary popularity it possessed in Great Britain, and particularly in this country.—*Enc. Am.*

2. GERMAN.

Leibnitz, 1646.

He was in favour of rationalism in the sense in which it was manifested by Plato, and the system of demonstration, which prevented him from entirely rejecting the scholastic philosophy. The principal characteristics of his philosophy are a peculiar theory of knowledge, the doctrine of monadology, and the doctrine of optimism.—*Enc. Am.*

The most complete and accurate edition of his works was published by Lewis Dutens, Geneva, 1768, 6 vols. 4to.

Wolff, 1679.

He was in general but a continuator of the philosophy of Leibnitz, adding less to it in the way of substance than of form.

Kant, 1724.

Besides the great merit of Kant in regard to intellectual phi-

losophy, we owe him much for his views of virtue and inflexible morality, which he placed again on their true elevated basis, after they had been referred exclusively to interest by others. To the inquirer into his philosophy, we would say, that he should be careful not to reject immediately what he cannot understand, and ought not expect to understand without deep study and strict mental discipline.—*Enc. Am.*

A very good enumeration of his works is to be found in Cousin's *Manuel de l'Histoire de la Philosophie*, traduit de l'Allemand de Tenneman, Paris, 1829, 2 vols.

Mendelssohn, 1729.

A celebrated Jewish philosopher. He established no new system, but was, nevertheless, one of the most profound and patient thinkers of his age, and the excellence of his character was enhanced by his modesty, uprightness, and amiable disposition. He wrote several philosophical works; his master-piece, "Phædon," or "On the Immortality of the Soul," has been translated into most modern languages.—*Enc. Am.*

Jacobi, 1743.

His works are rich in whatever can attract elevated souls, yet the opinions respecting him are very different. He has been called the "German Plato," on account of the religious glow in his metaphysical writings. His philosophy, among other traits, is characterized by an aversion to systems, all of which, he maintains, when consistently carried out, lead to fanaticism. His works were published by Fleischer, Leipzig, 6 vols.—*Enc. Am.*

Fichte, 1762.

Fichte admitted the absolute existence only of the thinking individual, by which he considered even the objects of thought to be produced; he denied the reality of an exterior world. This system atoned for its exclusive character by the high standard to which this vigorous spirit raised the moral dignity of man.—*Enc. Am.*

Krug, 1770.

Krug has written a great deal on philosophical and political subjects; he has united all the principal doctrines of Kant systematically, in transcendental synthetics.—*Enc. Am.*

Fries, 1773.

He was distinguished for the moral tendency of his philosophy. He published at Heidelberg, in 1807, his *New Cri-*

tique of Reason, 3 vols., and in 1811 his *System of Logic*.—*Enc. Am.*

Schelling, 1775.

To him mind and nature are only manifestations of the Divine principle, and the knowledge of this identity between thought and outward existence rests on intellectual intuition. The principal of his works are, "On the Possibility of a Form of Philosophy in General" (Tuebingen, 1795); "Of the Soul of the World" (Hamburg, 1798); "On the I (ego) as a Principle of Philosophy" (Tuebingen, 1795).—*Enc. Am.*

3. FRENCH.

Montaigne, 1533.

Montaigne is the earliest classical writer in the French language. So long as an unaffected style and an appearance of the utmost simplicity and good nature shall charm, so long as the lovers of desultory and cheerful conversation shall be more numerous than those who prefer a lecture or sermon, so long will Montaigne be among the most favourite authors of mankind.—*Hallam*.

1 vol. 8vo, \$3 50.

Gassendi, 1592.

His works against the philosophy of Aristotle and that of Des Cartes, as well as his *Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicuri*, and his book on the *Life of Epicurus*, merit special attention.

Des Cartes, 1596.

He developed his system with much ingenuity, in opposition to the empirical philosophy of the English and the Aristotelian scholastics, and adopted the rigorous systematic or mathematical mode of reasoning.—*Enc. Am.*

His works published by Victor Cousin, 1824-26, 11 vols., Paris, \$16 00.

Arnauld, 1612.

He was a man of vigorous and consistent mind, full of solid knowledge and great thoughts; in his writings bold and violent, undaunted in danger, and of irreproachable morals.

Paris, 1770, 12 vols., \$12 00.

Malebranche, 1638.

As a philosopher, although he agreed with those who preceded him in conceiving ideas to be the immediate objects of perception, he has distinguished more than any previous

metaphysician the object from the sensation which it creates, and thereby led the way to a right understanding both of our external senses and mental powers.

Montesquieu, 1689.

(See third part.)

Voltaire, 1694.

The principal writer of the eighteenth century, who may be considered as the representative and the personification of the age, on which he exercised a most extraordinary influence. He was the leader of the so-called philosophers of France, and was regarded as an infallible oracle in literature.—*Penny Enc.*

Œuvres complètes, 13 vols. 8vo, \$28 00, Paris, 1835.

Rousseau, 1712.

That he was a man of powerful talent, an elegant writer and acute reasoner, cannot be denied, but we look in vain through his pages for traces of that original and inventive faculty which constitutes genius and secures immortality.—*Enc. Am.*

Œuvres complètes, 25 vols. 8vo, \$20 00, Paris, 1826.

Diderot, 1713.

As a philosopher, he followed the dictates of an intemperate imagination rather than those of a sound reason. His works are deficient in plan, and disfigured with pretensions, obscurity, and arrogance, but, nevertheless, are characterized by energy, and sometimes even bold eloquence.—*Enc. Am.*

15 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1798, \$16 00.

Helvetius, 1715.

In his work an "Essay on the Mind and its Faculties," he developed with much eloquence, and followed to some bold conclusions, the principles which he had imbibed from Locke, that all thought is a modification of physical sensation. He makes this the foundation of a system of public and private morals. His work "On Man" may be considered a continuation of the former, and contains a fuller development of the doctrines laid down in it; but, at the same time, many new ones, particularly such as relate to the science of education.—*Edinb. Enc.*

The tendency of his writings is bad.

Translated by Dr. Hooper, London, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo, \$5 00.

Condillac, 1715.

His "*Essai sur l'Origine des Connaissances humaines*"

1746, 2 vols., first drew the attention of the world to a thinker who, with much acuteness of mind, sought to explain by the law of the association of ideas almost all the phenomena of the human mind.—*Enc. Am.*

Paris, 1827, 16 vols. 8vo, \$9 00.

Lavater, 1741.

His great work, under the modest title "Physiognomical Fragments," made him known all over Europe. He has added explanations in a poetical style, full of enthusiastic exclamations.—*Enc. Am.*

Translated by Holcroft, London, 1840, \$5 00.

Bonstetten, 1745.

This philosopher strives more particularly to defend the emotions of the heart, the feelings, against the coldness of logicians, who derive all the operations of the mind from ideas only. His "Etudes de l'Homme" (Geneva, 1821, 2 vols.) is a valuable work, written in the spirit of the higher psychology, but more in the shape of sketches and hints than of a methodical system.—*Enc. Am.*

Benjamin de Constant, 1767.

His works are distinguished by perspicuity and liveliness of style, richness of imagination, and often by depth of knowledge and acute observation, although he cannot entirely divest himself of his propensity for declamation, witticisms, and sophisms.

Royer Collard, 1768.

The eloquent and able expounder of the philosophy of Reid in France, and the successful opponent of the sensual school, which, up to the time when he began his lectures in 1811, was the ruling philosophy in that country. Fragments of his lectures, published by his pupil Jouffroy, are all that remain.

De Gerando, 1770.

His leading idea is, that all the course of man's life should be a continued self-education, embracing all his faculties, and directing all his actions; and he has developed these principles in his works.—*Penny Cyc.*

Brussels, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo, \$5 00.

Victor Cousin, 1791.

His opinions are likely to have much influence on the philosophy of France, as they rest on different principles from the sensual system, which his countrymen had derived from

Condillac and Locke. His system, of which an outline may be found in his "Fragments," coincides, in some respects, with the German metaphysics.—*Enc. Am.*

Œuvres de Cousin, Brussels, 1840, 3 vols. 8vo, \$10 00.

Jouffroy, 1796.

A disciple of Cousin, of eminent abilities. He has laboured to illustrate and establish the true psychological method of observation, and has also entered into ethical speculations. His views are not always very definite.

III. MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, CHEMISTRY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(A.) ANCIENT.

Thales, 640 B.C.

He first observed the apparent diameter of the sun, and divided the year into 365 days. Of his works none are extant.—*Enc. Am.*

Pythagoras, 584 B.C.

He rendered essential services to the mathematical sciences, and first established a mathematical philosophy.—*Enc. Am.*

Euclid, 300 B.C.

He was a teacher of geometry, in which branch he was the most thorough and distinguished scholar among the Greeks.—*Eschb.*

The best edition is by J. Williamson, London, 1781, 2 vols. 4to.

Archimedes, 287 B.C.

We cannot fully estimate his services to mathematics, for want of an acquaintance with the previous state of science; still, we know that he enriched it with discoveries of the highest importance, upon which the moderns have built.—*Eschb.*

Best edition by Robertson, Oxford, 1792. French translation by Peyrard, Paris, 1807.

Aristarchus, 267 B.C.

His work on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon is still extant. He invented the sundial.—*Enc. Am.*

Ptolemy, 70 A.D.

He is considered the first astronomer of antiquity. The system of the world which he exhibits in his work is known under the name of the Ptolemaic; a Latin version of it was made in 1230.—*Enc. Am.*

Galen, 131 A.D.

A Greek physician. His writings give evidence of deep reflection as well as historical knowledge of the old Greek systems of philosophy, and extend to every department of medicine.—*Enc. Am.*

Best edition is that of Chartier, Paris, 1679.

Roger Bacon, 1214.

His writings are wonderful, not only on account of the new and ingenious views which they present on many points in optics, &c., &c., but also on account of the prophetic insight which he seems to have had into the future triumphs of science.

(B.) MODERN.

Copernicus, 1473.

Copernicus was a mathematician of the first order, a sincere lover of truth, a mind free from trammels to an extent which was then almost unknown, and which we should have deemed almost incredible had we not had the proof before us. He immortalized himself by his work "*De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus*," Amsterdam, 1670.—*Penny Enc.*

Leonardo da Vinci, 1452.

An illustrious painter and fine writer, who, in some fragments of his writings recently published for the first time, seems (according to our common estimate of the age in which he lived) to have far outstripped all his contemporaries even in physical discoveries. "The discoveries," says Hallam, "which made Galileo, and Kepler, and Mæstlin, and Maurolycus, and Castelli, and other names illustrious, the system of Copernicus, the very theories of recent geologists, are anticipated by Da Vinci within the compass of a few pages, not, perhaps, in the most precise language, or on the most conclusive reasoning, but so as to strike us with something like the awe of preternatural knowledge."

Tycho Brahe, 1546.

A celebrated astronomer. We are indebted to his observations for a more correct catalogue of the fixed stars, for several important discoveries respecting the motions of the

moon and the comets, and the refraction of the rays of light, &c., &c.—*Enc. Am.*

An account of his life and writings is to be found in a work "Tycho Brahe," &c., &c., an essay by Helfrecht, Hafn., 1798.

Napier, 1550.

A distinguished mathematician. To him is to be ascribed the admirable invention of logarithms, and of the five circular parts in trigonometry, and the mode of calculation by rods, &c. His life has been written by Lord Buchan.—*Enc. Am.*

Galileo, 1564.

Galileo discovered the gravity of the air, invented the cycloid and the simple pendulum, and was the first who clearly explained the doctrine of motion.—*Enc. Am.*

A complete edition of his works, in 13 vols., appeared at Milan, 1803.

Kepler, 1571.

He first proved that the planets do not move in circles, but in ellipses, and that in their motions they describe equal areas in equal times, and that the squares of their periodical times are equal to the cubes of their distances.

The most important of his works, which is still regarded as classical by astronomers, is his "Astronomia Nova" (Prague, 1609, folio).—*Enc. Am.*

Harvey, 1578.

An English physician. His "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium" is a curious work; but his great achievement for science and his own fame was the discovery and clear demonstration, for the first time, of the double or general circulation of the blood.

Pascal, 1623.

In early youth he gave proofs of extraordinary talents, and showed a decided inclination for geometry. He made several useful inventions and discoveries. His works appeared at the Hague in 1779, in 5 vols.—*Enc. Am.*

Boyle, 1626.

A celebrated English natural philosopher. We are indebted to him for the first certain knowledge of the absorption of air in calcination and combustion, and of the increase of weight which metals gain by oxydation. His works were published in 5 vols. folio, London, 1744.

Huygens, 1629.

In 1658 appeared his system of Saturn, in which he discovered a satellite attending that planet, and he ascertained the existence of its permanent ring. His works have been collected in 6 vols. 4to.—*Blake*.

His speculations in Optics, Dynamics, &c., were very acute and original.

Hooke, 1635.

An eminent English natural philosopher. A man of undoubted talents; published a number of papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

Willoughby, 1635.

An eminent naturalist. His principal work was "*Orni-thologiæ Libri tres*," which has been translated into English.

Newton, 1642.

With great powers of mind, and with a comprehension which embraced at one view the meaning of every subject to which he directed attention, and overleaped as trifling all the difficulties which had arrested the progress of other philosophers, he was enabled to shed lustre on the age in which he lived, and the country which gave him birth; and to introduce such astonishing improvements, and make such stupendous discoveries in science, in mathematics, and astronomy, as would, each of them individually, have bestowed immortality. His most valuable works have been collected and published, together with an excellent commentary, 1784, in 5 vols. 4to, by Bishop Horsley.

Leibnitz, 1646.

(See above.)

Des Cartes, 1650.

It is to his geometrical and algebraic discoveries, perhaps, that he is indebted for the most solid part of his fame, though to him more than to any other one philosopher is the science of dynamics indebted. His works were published at Amsterdam, 1692, 9 vols. 4to.—*Enc. Am.*

Tournefort, 1656.

An eminent French botanist. He travelled over the Levant, and published a work with the title of "*Rélation d'un Voyage du Levant*" (2 vols. 4to). Of this work, which stands high among books of the class, there have been several editions, and it has been translated into English.—*Enc. Am.*

Halley, 1656.

His reputation was widely extended, both as a profound philosopher, and as a man of taste ; and almost every department of physical science received some improvements from his labours. In 1752 appeared his "Astronomical Tables for computing the places of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Comets."—*Enc. Am.*

L'Hopital, 1661.

Such was his reputation, that Huygens, profound as was his acquaintance with science, did not disdain to apply to him for information relative to the nature of the differential calculus. He was the author of *Les Sections Coniques*, *Les Lieux Géométriques*, *La Construction des Equations*, and *Une Théorie des Courbes Mécaniques*.—*Enc. Am.*

Celsius, 1672.

A Swedish Orientalist. His "Hierobotanicon" is a learned work on the plants mentioned in the Bible.—*Enc. Am.*

Bradley, 1692.

From his "Astronomical Observations made at the Observatory at Greenwich, 1750-62" (Oxford, 1805, 2 vols. folio) thousands of observations on the sun, moon, and planets have been taken, which, properly arranged, have brought our astronomical tables to great accuracy.—*Enc. Am.*

Simpson (Robert), 1695.

He published a treatise on Conic Sections, and a valuable edition of Euclid.

Bernard de Jussieu, 1699.

A French botanist. Cuvier says of him, "The most modest, and, perhaps, the most profound botanist of the eighteenth century, who, although he scarcely published anything, is, nevertheless, the inspiring genius of modern botanists."—*Enc. Am.*

Franklin, 1707.

To this American philosopher we owe the discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, and the invention of lightning rods.

Euler, 1707.

He distinguished himself particularly by his endeavours to perfect the analytic mode, according to the system of the Leibnitzian school, and to complete its separation from pure

geometry, which Newton's disciples principally employed in their investigations. He wrote a famous "Théorie Complète de la Construction et de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux," which has been translated into English, Italian, and Russian. His greatest production was "Institutiones Calculi Integralis," Berlin, 1755. His remarkably clear Introduction to Algebra must also be remembered.—*Enc. Am.*

Haller, 1708.

A German physician. He published a large work on Botany of the Plants of Switzerland.—*Enc. Am.*

Simpson (Thomas), 1710.

A renowned English mathematician, who wrote a New Treatise on Fluxions, a Treatise on Algebra, &c., &c.—*Blake*.

Cullen, 1712.

A celebrated English physician. His "First Lines of the Practice of Physic" must be considered his "*magnum opus*," and which, amid all the recent fluctuations of opinion, has retained its value.—*Enc. Am.*

D'Alembert, 1717.

One of the most distinguished French mathematicians of the eighteenth century. He published two famous works on Dynamics, "*Traité de Dynamique*," and on Fluids, "*Traité des Fluides*." Among his communications to the academy at Berlin, two are highly distinguished: that on Pure Analysis, and the one which treats of the vibration of strings.—*Enc. Am.*

His works, Paris, Berlin, 1821-22, 5 vols., \$4 50.

Mayer, 1723.

A celebrated German astronomer. About his time astronomers were employed on the theory of the moon, to assist in finding the longitude at sea. He overcame all difficulties, and prepared the excellent lunar tables by which the situation of the moon may at any time be ascertained to a minute, and which have immortalized him.—*Enc. Am.*

A part of his MSS. have appeared: "Opera inedita," edition of Lichtenberg, Goettingen, 1774, folio.

Hunter, 1728.

An English physician. His fame chiefly rests on his researches concerning comparative anatomy. He published a celebrated work, "Observations on various Parts of the Animal Economy," 1 vol. 4to.—*Enc. Am.*

Black, 1728.

A celebrated English chemist. He enriched the science with his doctrine of latent heat, which has led to such important results. He wrote "Lectures on Chemistry."

2 vols., 1803.

Lalande, 1732.

In 1764 he published his "Astronomie," a classical work, which was afterward printed in 3 vols. 4to, and reached the third edition, and of which he made an abridgment. It is a work which cannot be too highly recommended to the lovers of this science.—*Enc. Am.*

3 vols. 4to, \$12 00.

Lagrange, 1736.

One of the most consummate mathematicians of modern times. Of his well-known works, his "Mechanique Analytique" is one of the most celebrated.

2 vols. 4to, \$7 50, Paris, 1811.

Lavoisier, 1743.

A celebrated French chemist, whose name is connected with the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry, to the reception of which he contributed by his writings and discoveries. In 1774 appeared his "Opuscules Chymiques," comprising a general view of what was then known relative to gaseous bodies, with several new experiments, remarkable for ingenuity and accuracy.—*Enc. Am.*

Volta, 1745.

He turned his attention to the subject of Galvanism, and to his researches is due the discovery of what has been termed the principle of electro-motion, or the excitement of electricity by the contact of heterogeneous substances, as exhibited in the phenomena of the Voltaic pile, or electric column.—*Blake.*

Laplace, 1749.

A celebrated French astronomer and geometrician. His two greatest works, which would suffice to immortalize his name, are, "An Exposition of the System of the World," 2 vols. 8vo, and "A Treatise on Celestial Mechanism," 5 vols. 4to.

Werner, 1750.

A celebrated German mineralogist. He published a work on mineralogy, which has been considered as the basis of his

oryctognostic, or mineralogical system. It has been translated into various languages, and adopted and commended by other writers.—*Enc. Am.*

Rumford, 1752.

He was familiar with the discoveries and improvements of modern science, and the industry and perseverance with which he pursued his inquiries enabled him to make some considerable additions to our knowledge of chemistry and practical philosophy. He published four volumes of *Essays*, experimental, political, economical, and philosophical.—*Enc. Am.*

Bell, 1763.

An eminent English physician. He published a celebrated work on "Anatomy." The first volume consists of a description of the bones, muscles, and joints; the second, the anatomy of the heart and arteries. The work was completed by his brother.—*Penny Enc.*

Wollaston, 1766.

Though almost every branch of science, at different times, occupied his attention, chemistry was that to which he seems to have been most ardently devoted, and it was by his investigations in that department of philosophy that he attained the most distinguished reputation.

Leslie, 1766.

A Scottish mathematician, inventor of the differential thermometer, and author of various scientific works.

Mohs, 1774.

A celebrated German mineralogist. His principal works are his "Charakteristic des Naturhistorischen Mineralsystems," Dresden, 1820, and "Grundriss der Mineralogie," 1822-26.—*Enc. Am.*

Gauss, 1777.

One of the first mathematicians of the age. He gave a brilliant display of his powers in his "Disquisitiones Mathematicæ," Leipzig, 1801, a work full of the most refined mathematical speculation, by which the higher arithmetic has been enriched with beautiful discoveries. He also published "Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium," Hamburg, 1809, 4to, a work which contributed much to give a right direction to the efforts made about this time for a more exact and proper use of astronomical observations.

De Candolle, 1778.

A celebrated French botanist. His "Théorie Élémentaire de la Botanique" is well known.—*Enc. Am.*

Sir H. Davy, 1779.

The discovery of the metallic basis of the alkalis and earths, the creation of the science of electro-chemistry, the invention of the safety-lamp, and of the mode of preserving the copper-sheeting of ships, form a part of his labours.

His works, 9 vols. 8vo, \$28 00, London, 1840.

Berzelius, 1779.

He has enriched chemistry, which, in our times, has become a perfectly new science, by the most important discoveries and profound works, and he has proved himself one of the best chemical analysts.—*Enc. Am.*

Legendre, 1787.

He has made very important and profound researches respecting the attraction of elliptic spheroids, and has the glory of having been the first to prove that the ellipse is the only form that can preserve the equilibrium of a revolving liquid mass, and that the particles of the mass attract each other according to the square of their distances.

Among his more important works are, *Théorie des Nombres*, Paris, 1830, 2 vols., \$7 00. *Exercise de Calcul Intégral, &c., &c.*, Paris, 1811, 3 vols., \$15 00.

IV. HISTORIANS.

(A.) ANCIENT.

1. GREEK.

Hecataeus, 550 B.C.

The fragments of this writer that have reached our times were collected by Creuzer, and published in his "*Historicorum Græcorum Antiquit.*"—*Anthou.*

Fragmenta, 8vo, Heidelberg, 1806.

Pherecydes, 530 B.C.

A celebrated sage of ancient Greece. He is regarded as the first who wrote on philosophy and religion. The fragments of his works were collected by Sturz.—*Enc. Am.*

Second edition, Gera, 1798.

Herodotus, 484 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Schweighäuser, Greek and Latin, Strasburg, 1816, 6 vols. 8vo.

Thucydides, 471 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Becker, Greek and Latin, Oxford, 1821, 4 vols. 8vo.

Hellanicus of Mytilene, 460 B.C.

He made the first attempt to employ chronology in history. The fragments which remain of his writings were published in Leipzig, second edition, 8vo, 1826.—*Anthon*.

Xenophon, 450 B.C.

(See third part.)

Herodotus, 7 vols., Thucydides, 6 vols., Xenophon, 10 vols., Opera Omnia, Greek and Latin, 23 vols., Edinburgh, 1804–11, \$50 00.

Ctesias, 400 B.C.

He wrote a work on the Assyrian and Persian History, in twenty-three books, and also one book on India. We have only some fragments, preserved in Photius. They were published by Bähr, Frankfort, 1824.—*Eschenburg*.

Theopompus, 360 B.C.

Dionysius says of this historian, "Not content with relating whatever has passed before the eyes of the world, Theopompus penetrates to the inmost souls of his principal actors, scrutinizes narrowly their most secret intentions, removes the mask from them, and brings forward into open day those vices which their hypocrisy had hoped to conceal. Hence some have charged him with calumniating, because he has blamed boldly what deserved to be blamed, and has lessened the glory which surrounded some individuals."

In 1829 the first complete edition of all the fragments appeared, from the Leyden press, with Notes, a Life of Theopompus, &c., &c., by Wickers, 8vo.

Polybius, 203 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, "Historiarum Reliquiæ," Greek and Latin, 8vo, Paris, 1839, \$4 75.

2. ROMAN.

Julius Cæsar, 100 B.C.

(See third part.) His complete works by Oberlin, 8vo, \$2 50, London, 1825.

Sallustius Crispus, 100 B.C.

(See third part.) 1 vol. folio, \$3 25, Venice.

Cornelius Nepos.

Of his writings, we have only the biographies of distinguished Grecian generals. They are models of the biographic style, on account of their concise, and yet clear and full dress, and elegance of diction.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Fischer, Lips., 1806, 8vo.

Dionysius, 60 B.C.

His narrative is not wholly impartial, being often too favourable to the Romans, and his style is not unexceptionable; yet we may obtain from this work the best insight of the Roman system and constitution, because the author was led, in explaining to the Greeks a novel and strange subject, to enter into particulars much more than the Roman writers needed to do.—*Eschenburg*.

Livy, 59 B.C.

(See third part.) Best edition, Homeri, London, 8vo, 1794, 3 vols., \$7 50.

Velleius Paterculus, 19 B.C.

He is the author of a summary history of Rome. It comes down from the commencement of Rome to his own times, and deserves commendation more for its style than historical verity, as he was evidently swayed by partiality and a servile adulation towards Tiberius and Sejanus.—*Eschb.*

Best edition, Lemaire, Paris, 1822, 8vo. Translated by Baker, 8vo, \$1 50, London, 1814.

Suetonius, A.D. 50.

He gives a plain and candid account of facts, many of them otherwise not known, but of the greatest importance for history. His style is simple, concise, and correct, without either ornament or affectation.—*Anthou.*

Opera edit., F. A. Wolf, 4 vols., Leipz., 1802, \$4 50. A good translation by Dr. A. Thomson, London, 8vo, 1796.

Curtius Rufus.

He wrote a history of the deeds of "Alexander the Great." *His style differs much from the noble simplicity of most*

of the Greek and Roman historians, and often sinks into the extravagant and romantic; his style is also frequently elaborate, and abounds too much in ornament. Notwithstanding this, his narrative is not deficient in suavity and interest.

Diodorus, first century.

We are indebted to him for many particulars which, but for him, we never should have known; and we must regret that we have lost the last, and, probably, the most valuable portion of his works, as even by the fragments which remain, we are enabled in many places to correct the errors of Livy. The style of Diodorus, though not very pure or elegant, is sufficiently perspicuous, and presents but few difficulties, except where the MSS. are defective, as is frequently the case.—*Author.*

Best edition, Bipont, 8vo, 1793, Greek and Latin, Heynfl, 11 vols.

Valerius Maximus, first century.

Notwithstanding the faults of this historian, his work is interesting both for the history and the study of antiquity, and contains a number of little facts taken from authors whose works have not reached us.

Best edition, Hare, 3 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1822.

Tacitus, first century.

(See third part.) Best edition, Leipz., 8vo, 1801, Oberlin, 4 parts, 2 vols., \$11 00.

Appianus, first century.

His Roman History abounds with valuable information respecting the history of those times, and on many points of ancient geography. Though evidently a compilation, it is not the less important, however, on this account, since many of the sources whence he derived his information are completely lost to us, while, for some epochs of Roman history, he is the only authority we possess.—*Enc. Am.*

Best late edition is that of Schweighäuser, Leipzig and Strasburg, 1785, 3 vols.

Plutarch, end of first century.

(See third part.) Best edition, Coray, Paris, 1809-15, 6 vols. 8vo. Good translation by Langhorne, 8vo, \$3 50, London, 1840.

Florus, end of first century.

He has left us an Abridgment of Roman History. This work is an extract, not merely from Livy, but from many other ancient historians, no part of whose works any longer remain. It is less a history than a eulogium on the Roman people, written with elegance, but, at the same time, in an oratorical style, and not without affectation.—*Anthon*.

Best edition is that of Duker, Lugd. Bat., 1722 and '44, 2 vols. 8vo.

Justinus, second century.

He made an Epitome of the History of Trogus Pompeius. To judge from the epitome, there were many errors in the work, especially in the Jewish history; but this epitome, which corresponds to the original in its title and arrangement, has obtained a considerable reputation, and even now is often used in schools. The style is, on the whole, elegant and agreeable, but it is destitute of that noble simplicity and classical correctness which distinguish the work of a master.

Best edition is that of Hearne, Oxford, 1705.

Dion Cassius, A.D. 155.

He wrote the Roman History in eighty books, of which only those from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-fourth are extant complete. He gives an impartial account of events which he witnessed, but is often influenced by jealousy or servility. His style is too rhetorical for history.

Herodianus, 240 A.D.

We see the importance of his work in its forming a grave, and almost solitary chronicle of a part of Roman history; for the writers of the Augustan age, who lived long after him, hardly do more than copy his narrative. His style is plain and unaffected, and his narrative, in general, seems written in a spirit of sincerity, but it has no claims to philosophical or critical art. His greatest fault is having neglected chronology.

The best edition is that of Becker, Berlin, 1826, 8vo.

Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ.

Spartianus, Capitolinus, Trebellius Pollio, Flavius, Vopiscus, are collectively called by that name.—*Eschenburg*.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 4th century.

No writer was ever more entitled to praise for candour and impartiality. He understood well the art of clearly showing

the connexion of events, and of painting in striking colours the characters of those individuals whom he introduces into his narrative. He is one of the principal sources that we have for the geography and history of ancient Germany.—*Antho.*

Best edition, Gronovius, Lugd. Bat., 1693, 4to.

Aurelius Victor, 380 A.D.

His History of the Origin of the Roman People, according to its title, from Janus until the tenth consulate, under Constantine, but, as we have it, only to the first year after the foundation of Rome, contains many circumstances not mentioned by others, or, at least, not so minutely.—*Antho.*

Best edition is that of Arntzenius, Amst., 1733, 4to.

Eutropius, 4th century.

He wrote an abridgment of the Roman History. It is a brief and dry outline, without either elegance or ornament, yet containing certain facts which are nowhere else mentioned.—*Antho.*

Best edition, Tzschucke, Leipzig, 1797, 8 vols.

(B.) MEDIUMÆVAL.

Gregory of Tours, 593.

His "Historiæ Eccles. Francorum Libri X.," which, notwithstanding its marvellous tales and want of method, has much interest, as being the only historical work of the time.—*Enc. Am.*

Opera, ex edit., Theod. Ruinart, Parisiis, 1699, fol., \$6 50.

Bede, 672.

The writings of Bede were numerous and important, considering the time in which they were written. His English Ecclesiastical History is the greatest and most popular of his works, and has acquired additional celebrity by the translation of King Alfred.—*Enc. Am.*

Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation, carefully revised and corrected from the translation of Mr. Stevens, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, 8vo, \$2 62, London, 1840.

Eginhardt, about 790.

He is the oldest German historian, and we have from him a full and well-written History of the Life of Charlemagne, which was published by Schmink, 1711, 4to, with illustrations and biography. His letters, which are of much importance as contributions to the history of his age (Frankfort, 1714, fol.), are still extant.—*Enc. Am.*

Gulielmus Tyrius, 12th century.

One of the best historians of the Crusades, having been an eyewitness of a part of the events which he relates. An edition of his works was published by Henrico Pantaleone, Basil, 1564, in folio.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, 12th century.

Among his various productions, his Chronicle, or History of the Britons, is the only one which requires notice. It contains a pretended genealogy of the kings of Britain from the time of the fabulous Bruce. The wonderful stories told of King Arthur also take their rise in this work.—*Enc. Am.*

His history was published by Commeline, Heidelberg, 1587, folio, Latin. An English translation by Aaron Thompson, London, 1718, 8vo.

William of Malmesbury, 12th century.

Finding that a satisfactory account of his own country was wanting, he determined to write one. His "De Regibus Anglorum" is a general history of England, in five books, from the arrival of the Saxons, in 449, to the 26th Henry I., in 1126; a modern history, in two books, from that year to the escape of the Empress Maud from Oxford, in 1143; with a Church history of England, in four books, published in Sir H. Savile's collection (1596). He discovers great diligence, good sense, and modesty.—*Enc. Am.*

Matthew of Westminster, 13th century.

An English chronicler. He compiled a chronicle, commencing from the creation, and extending to the year 1307, which he entitled "Flores Historiarum," Frankfort, 1601.

Giovanni Villani, 13th century.

An Italian historian. He wrote the History of Florence, from its foundation to 1348. This work is extremely valuable; it deserves full credit wherever the author, whose veracity and honesty are everywhere visible, speaks as an eyewitness. It is simple and inartificial, but not without interest, on account of its naïveté and vigour.—*Enc. Am.*

Last edition, 1729, 2 vols. folio.

Matteo Villani.

He continued the work of his brother to 1363. The book treats of contemporaneous events, and is characterized by the same love of truth which is found in the work of Giovanni.

(C.) MODERN.

1. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Thomas Walsingham, fifteenth century.

An English chronicler; he also styles himself royal historiographer. His works are "*Historia Brevis*," containing the annals of England from the end of Henry III.'s reign and "*Hypodigma Neustriæ*," giving an account of the currencies in Normandy from the time of Rollo to the year of Henry V.—*Enc. Am.*

London, 1574, folio.

Buchanan, 1506.

As an historian, he is considered to have united the beauty of Livy and Sallust as to style; but he discovered a lack of judgment and investigative spirit, taking up all tales of the chronicles as he found them, and affording, by their legendary absurdities the currency of his own eloquence, an embellishment.

History of Scotland, translated, &c., &c., \$3 00, London, 1831.

Camden, 1551.

His life of Elizabeth is a solid and valuable historical work.—*Hallam*.

Raleigh, 1552.

Among his valuable works his "*History of the World*" stands pre-eminent; the Greek and Roman story is told more fully and correctly than by any earlier English writers, with a plain eloquence, which has given this book a classical reputation in our language. The author has intermingled critical reflections, and illustrated the history by episodes from modern times, which now, perhaps, are the most interesting passages.—*Hallam*.

History of the World, folio, \$6 00, London, 1614.

Francis Bacon, 1561.

His life of Henry VII. is the first instance, in our language, of the application of philosophy to reasoning on public events in the manner of the ancients. Praise upon Henry is largely bestowed; but it was in the nature of Bacon to admire too much a crafty and selfish policy, and he thought, also, no doubt, that so near an ancestor of his own sovereign should not be treated with severe impartiality.—*Hallam*.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, 1581.

His *History of Henry VIII.* ought here to be added to the list, as a book of good authority, relatively, at least, to any that preceded, and written in a manly and judicious spirit.—*Hallam.*

4to, \$2 00, London, 1740.

Clarendon, 1608.

(See third part.)

Fuller, 1610.

His "*Worthies of England*" is a production valuable alike for the information it affords relative to the provincial history of the country, and for the profusion of biographical anecdote and acute observation on men and manners. His *History of the Church* is also very interesting.—*Enc. Am.*

Lyttleton, 1708.

His *History of Henry II.* contains the elaborate result of the researches and deliberations of twenty years.—*Edinburgh Encyclopædia.*

5 vols. 4to, \$7 50, London, 1767.

Watson, 1740.

He published the *History of Philip II. of Spain* (2 vols., 1777), and undertook that of *Philip III.*, which, being left imperfect at his death, was completed and published by D. Wm. Thomson, 1783.—*Enc. Am.*

1 vol. 4to, \$1 50, London.

Hume, 1711.

(See third part.)

Henry, 1718.

His laborious *History of England* contains much historical information properly arranged, and is to be read without difficulty.—*Smyth.*

12 vols. 8vo, \$16 00, London.

Ferguson, 1724.

He composed a *History of the Roman Republic*. This work is not so much a regular narrative of the events of the Roman history as a commentary on that history; its object is to elucidate the progress and changes of the internal policy of the Roman commonwealth, the successive conditions of its social state, as well as the progress of the milita-

ry system of the Romans. This work, therefore, forms a kind of introduction to that of Gibbon.—*Penny Cyclopædia*.
3 vols. 8vo, \$5 00.

Goldsmith, 1731.

(See third part.)

Robertson, 1733.

(See third part.)

Milford, 1734.

(See third part.)

Warton, 1734.

"History of English Poetry." What the author has done of this great work exhibits an extent of research and reading, and a correctness of taste and critical judgment, which render it a subject of regret that he should have been diverted from completing his design.—*Enc. Am.*

3 vols. 4to, \$7 50, London.

Gibbon, 1737.

(See third part.)

Stuart, 1742.

He is the author of "History of the Reformation in Scotland" (1784), and "History of Scotland" (1782). His works display erudition, industry, and sound judgment, wherever the latter quality is not influenced by his jealousy and hatred of contemporary writers.—*Enc. Am.*

Russell, 1746.

He was the author of the "History of America from its discovery by Columbus to the conclusion of the late War," 1778, 2 vols. 4to, and the "History of Modern Europe, with an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in a series of letters, 1779, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Blake*.

Cox, 1747.

His "History of Austria" is executed with every appearance of diligence, and furnishes the English reader with a complete account of the political history of that celebrated state. By his labours we may consider ourselves as furnished with information, which we must otherwise have extracted with great pain and labour, if at all, from those documents and historians in different languages to which they refer.—*Smyth*.

Roscoe, 1752.

(See third part.)

Belsham, 1752.

His historical works were published in a uniform edition in 12 vols. 8vo, under the title of "History of Great Britain to the Conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802."—*Penny Enc.*

London, 1805, 5 vols. 4to, \$10 00.

Sir J. Mackintosh, 1765.

(See third part.)

Lingard, 1780.

(See third part.)

Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

This work is eminently judicial; its whole spirit is that of the bench, not of the bar. He sums up with a calm, steady impartiality, turning neither to the right nor to the left, glossing over nothing, exaggerating nothing. On a general survey, we do not scruple to pronounce the constitutional history the most impartial history that we ever read.—*Enc. A.*

4 vols. 8vo, \$7 50.

Turner.

(See third part.)

Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella.

(See third part.)

Bancroft's History of the United States.

(See third part.)

Irving's Conquest of Grenada.

(See third part.)

2. FRENCH.

Froissart, 1337.

His historical writings, which reach down to 1400, are precious documents, exhibiting the character and manner of his age.—*Enc. Am.*

By his picturesque description and fertility of historical invention, he may be reckoned the Livy of France.—*Hallam.*

Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, Spain, translated from the French by Johnes, London, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo, \$10 00.

Philip de Comines, 1445.

He is the first of modern writers who in any degree has displayed sagacity in reasoning on the characters of men and

the consequences of their actions, or who has been able to generalize his observations by comparison and reflection. He is free from that pedantic application of history, which became common with those who passed for political reasoners in the next two centuries.—*Hallam*.

Monstrelet, 15th century.

He was the author of a history of his own time in France. It extended from 1400 to 1467, but the last fifteen years were furnished by another hand.

Chronicles of England, France, Spain, &c., &c., translated from the French by Johnes, London, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo, \$9

De Thou, 1553.

He composed in the Latin language a voluminous history of his own times. It comprises the years from 1545 to 1601. Accurately acquainted with the politics, revolutions, and geography of modern Europe, the narrative of De Thou is once copious and exact, while his native candour and love of truth ensured all the necessary freedom and impartiality. *Enc. Am.*

De Thou, Histoire Universelle, London, 1734, 16 vols. \$20 00.

Duchesne, 1584.

He has been called the father of French history. His most important works are, his Collection of French Historians, *Historiæ Normanorum Scriptores ab Anno 838-1220*, his genealogical works, which throw much light on the history of France.

Paris, 1636, 5 vols., \$12 00.

Dufresne, or Ducange, 1610.

He did much for the history of the Middle Ages, especially as regards France, as well as for the Byzantine history. He wrote "*Historia Byzantina*," Paris, 1680, folio.—*Enc. A*

Montfaucon, 1655.

Among his numerous works, we here only mention "*Monumens de la Monarchie Française*." Of an author who has left 44 vols. folio, it may be expected that elegance will not be a characteristic; accordingly, his writings are blamed for their cumbrous style and defective arrangement; but his erudition has never been questioned, and his works are still looked up to as guides through that obscure and

artment of knowledge, which he devoted his life to
Edinburgh Enc.

bove-mentioned work, Paris, 1729-33, 5 vols., folio.

Vertot, 1655.

hird part.)

Rapin, 1661.

reat work, *L'Histoire d'Angleterre* (Hague, 10 vols. 5-26), has been twice translated. It is prolix and ated, but impartial, and contains much solid infor-
—*Enc. Am.*

's History of England, from Julius Cæsar to the ion, 1688, translated by N. Findall, second edition, 2 io, \$7 50, London, 1732.

Rollin, 1661.

hird part.)

Count de Caylus, 1692.

ig his principal works is his "Recueil d'Antiquités nnes," Paris, 1752-67, 7 vols. If he has sometimes rstood the ancient authors, and committed some er- a respect to ancient monuments, he has, nevertheless, with great success of the processes and materials em- a the arts by the ancients.—*Enc. Am.*

Voltaire, 1694.

ig his historical works, "Le Siècle de Louis XIV. s XV.," and the History of Charles XII., &c., &c., in penetrating views. His merits are not those of h investigation, but of striking and happy description acious observation. His prevailing defect is the ex- d estimation of the superiority of the French over odern nations.

Mably, 1709.

yle is easy, pure, often elegant, but tame; his views rtake of the asperity of his temper. His complete ppeared at Paris, 1794, 15 vols.

Goguet, 1716.

as the author of that excellent work entitled "L'Oris s Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès s Anciens Peuples," 1758, 3 vols. 4to. The author e the most he could with the scanty materials within h.—*Penny Cyc.*

Barthelemy, 1716.

(See third part.)

Raynal, 1718.

Though he is to be censured for his opinions, which are often licentious and skeptical, his writings possess vigour, clearness, and elegance, and exhibit the nervous powers of an ardent imagination, and the striking features of a rapid invention. Some of his works are, *History of the English Parliament*, 2 vols. 12mo; *Historical Anecdotes from the Age of Charles V.*, 3 vols. 12mo; *Historical Memoirs of Europe*; *History of the Revolution of the English American Colonies*.—*Brunet*.

Millot, 1726.

Some of his works are much esteemed for the spirit and elegance of their style. The following were published together: "*Elémens de l'Histoire Générale, Ancienne et Moderne*;" *Elémens de l'Histoire de France*; *de l'Histoire d'Angleterre*.—*Brunet*.

Paris, 1800, 15 vols. 8vo.

Daru, 1767.

We are indebted to him for two important works, the *Life of Sully*, and the *History of Venice*. The last of these is one of the most important productions of modern literature in the department of history. It appeared in a third edition in 1825, in 8 vols.—*Enc. Am.*

Sismondi, 1773.

(See third part.)

Michaud, 1775.

He was the author of an *Historical View of the First Wars of Napoleon*, 2 vols., and a *History of the Crusades*.

Guizot, 1787.

(See third part.)

Lacretelle, 1790.

As an historical writer he has a peculiarly brilliant diction, although his ideas want force and profundity. He wrote *Histoire de France pendant les Guerres de Religion*; *Histoire de France depuis la Restauration*, 3 vols., not completed.—*Enc. Am.*

Villemain, 1791.

Histoire de Cromwell, d'après les Mémoires du Temps,

Recueils Parlementaires, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1819. In-
pects a very good book.—*Quart. Rev.*

Michelet.

3 third part.)

Augustin Thierry.

has pointed out with great sagacity the defects of the
of French historians. The work which has establish-
reputation is, "History of the Conquest of England
Normans, its Causes and Consequences on England,
nd, and Ireland, and on the Continent."
rd edition, Paris, 1830, 4 vols., \$3 50.

Amadée Thierry.

tory of the Gauls from the distant Times to the entire
ission of Gaul under the Roman Dominion.
is, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo, \$3 00.

Capefigue.

story of Philip Augustus, Paris, 1829, 4 vols. 8vo.
itutional and Administrative History of France from
eath of Philip Augustus, Paris, 1831, 8vo.

Mignet.

story of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814, fifth
n, Paris, 1833, 2 vols. 8vo.
e author has drawn from every source, has neglected
nd of testimony, but perhaps the best claim to confi-
lies in his not having witnessed the scenes which he
s. He depicts in the most vivid colours its disorders
s triumphs; he develops its mischiefs and its benefits,
dges all in a spirit of impartiality.—*Edinb. Rev.*

Thiers.

story of the French Revolution, second edition, Brus-
1838, 4 vols. Translated, with notes, by F. Shoberl, 5
3vo, \$15 00, London, 1840.

3. ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Poggio, 1380.

s sentiments are, in general, liberal and manly, and he
be deemed the most elegant composer in Latin (the lan-
e of his works). His "Historia Florentina," which
rises the period from 1350 to 1455, is to be found in the
tion of Grævius and Muratori.—*Enc. Am.*

M

Valla, 1406.

Among the revivers of literature he has always held a high rank, which he merited by unwearied application and an enlarged course of study, including history, criticism, &c., &c. His works were published together at Basil, in 1543.—*Enc. Am.*

Platina, 1421.

He wrote the "Lives of the Popes," printed first at Venice, 1479, folio; History of Mantua, &c., &c., all in Latin, and collected in folio, 1752.—*Blake.*

Lives of the Popes, 1 vol. 8vo, \$2 00, London, 1704.

Politianus, 1454.

A learned Florentine scholar. Among the most esteemed of his writings is an Account of the Conspiracy of the Pazzi.—*Enc. Am.*

Pactianæ Conjuracionis Commentariolum Anno 1478, 4to.

Mirandola, 1463.

He was considered by his contemporaries a miracle of learning. He published a mystical or cabalistic explanation of the history of the creation, in which he derives Plato's doctrines from Moses. In judging of this work, it is necessary to remember the state of letters at the time when he lived.—*Enc. Am.*

Machiavelli, 1469.

His eight books on the History of Florence are among the first historical works of modern times, which deserve to be placed side by side with the beautiful remains of antiquity. The history is distinguished for its pure, elegant, and flowing style; its impartiality is doubtful. Some of the best observations on Machiavel are to be found in a work probably little known to our readers, Professor Ranke's "Zur Kritik neuerer Geschichtschreiber," Berlin and Leipzig, 1824.—*Enc. Am.*

Works of Machiavel translated, \$5 00.

Guicciardini, 1482.

His History of Italy is well known for the solidity of the reflections, the gravity and impartiality with which it is written, and the prolixity of its narration; a fault, however, frequent, and not unpardonable in historians contemporary and familiar with the events they relate. Guicciardini has generally held the first place among Italian historians, though

he is by no means equal, in literary merit, to Machiavel.—*Hallam*.

Guicciardini's History, containing the Wars of Italy and other parts, reduced into English by Jeffrey Trenton, folio, \$4 50, London, 1618.

Mendoza, 1503.

His History of the Wars of Grenada is placed, by the Spaniards themselves, on a level with the most renowned of the ancients.—*Hallam*.

Baronius, 1538.

His Annals (Rome, 1588–1607, 12 vols. folio) comprise a rich collection of genuine documents from the papal archives, and are therefore of great use to the student of ecclesiastical history, but contain many false statements and unauthentic documents, and the air of sincerity which prevails throughout is calculated to give very erroneous ideas of the papal administration of the Church.—*Enc. Am.*

Sarpi, 1552.

In his "History of the Council of Trent," he has developed the intrigues connected with the transactions of the famous assembly with a degree of boldness and veracity which renders the work one of the most interesting and important productions of the class to which it belongs.—*Enc. Am.*

4to, \$6 50, Helmstaedt, 1761.

Bentivoglio, 1579.

In his History of the Civil Wars of Flanders he has united great political knowledge with perspicuity of narrative and force of language. He is often wonderfully eloquent. As a model of the perfect historical style, we cannot recommend a finer example than Bentivoglio's Introduction to the work we have mentioned.—*Tytler*.

1 vol. folio, Paris, \$2 25.

Davila, 1579.

He is principally celebrated for his History of the Civil Wars of France, from 1559 to 1598. This has been translated into several languages, and deserves a place near the works of Guicciardini and Machiavelli.—*Enc. Am.*

2 vols. folio, \$7 50, Paris.

Muratori, 1672.

Annali d'Italia dal principio dell' Era volgare sino all' anno 1750, e continuati sino all' anno 1827, 40 vols. 8vo, \$40 00,

Firenze, 1827. A valuable work, which has often been reprinted.—*Enc. Am.*

Botta, 1766.

(See third part.)

4. GERMAN.

Centuriæ Magdeburgenses, 1540.

Under this title a regular and copious history of the Church, from the primitive ages to the Reformation, was compiled. Mosheim, or his translator, calls this an immortal work; and Eichhorn speaks of it in strong terms of admiration for the boldness of the enterprise, the laboriousness of the execution, the spirit with which it cleared away a mass of fable, and placed ecclesiastical history on an authentic basis.—*Hallam*.

Basil, 1559, folio, \$3 00.

Puffendorf, 1632.

He wrote a History of Sweden, from the campaign of Gustavus Adolphus in Germany to the abdication of Queen Christine; and the History of Charles Gustavus; and, lastly, an Introduction to the History of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe (translation, 8vo, \$1 00, London, 1740). Puffendorf is a host in himself; no historical collection can be complete without his works.—*Dibdin*.

Mosheim, 1694.

(See third part.)

Schlegel, 1721.

(See third part.)

Pfeffel, 1726.

His principal works are, "Abrégé Chronologique de l'Histoire et du Droit publique d'Allemagne;" Recherches Historiques, concernant les Droits du Pape sur la ville et l'Etat d'Avignon; Etat de la Pologne.—*Enc. Am.*

All his works are of great ability and skill, and of value to the historian.

Adelung, 1732.

His work on the History of the Civilization of Mankind is a production of considerable merit.—*Penny Cyc.*
8vo, \$2 00.

Herder, 1744.

He strove to discover a point of union where science, religion, history, poetry, and art should meet; and in order to take one comprehensive view of all the tendencies of man, he made himself acquainted with the literature of a variety of countries, Oriental as well as European, ancient as well as modern. His "Philosophy of the History of Man" has been translated.—*Penny Cyc.*

Herder, Philosophie und Geschichte, 14 vols. in 7, \$6 00, 1827.

Tenneman, 1748.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy (translated by Rev. A. Johnson). A work which marks out all the leading epochs in philosophy, and gives minute chronological information concerning them, with biographical notices of the founders and followers of the principal schools, and ample texts of their works.—*Hayward.*

8vo, \$4 00.

Müller, 1752.

To the study of the ancient classics he is indebted for that love of liberty and moral grandeur, that clearness and method of thought, elegance and energy of expression, which early distinguished him. His great work, "Geschichte Schweitzerischer Eidgenossenschaft," is distinguished for accuracy of research, profound and broad views, and, although minute, is not dry.—*Enc. Am.*

His Universal History, see below (third part).

Eichhorn, 1752.

He has composed several valuable works, of which, among others, his Ancient History of the Greeks and Romans, consisting entirely of extracts from the original historians, is in high repute (*Antiqua Historia, ex ipsis veterum Script. Roman. Narrationibus contexta*, Goett., 1811, 2 vols.). He afterward published a history of the last three centuries, considered in a general view, and in relation to the changes that have occurred in the particular countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; in 1818 he brought it down to the latest period.—*Enc. Am.*

Schiller, 1759.

He added greatly to his reputation by his "History of the Revolt of the Netherlands," but his "Thirty Years' War" is deemed his chef d'œuvre in history.—*Penny Cyc.*

Heeren, 1760.

(See third part.)*

Bouterweck, 1766.

He has gained a permanent reputation by his "History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence," published 1801-1821, a work which, though unequal in some respects, also partial and superficial, is an excellent collection of notices and original observations, and may be considered one of the best works of the kind in German literature.—*Enc. Am.*

Wachler, 1767.

Some of his works have great merit, though the writer may sometimes fall into indistinct generalities. "Manual of the History of Literature" (4 vols., 1822-24). History of Historical Inquiry and Art since the Revival of Letters in Europe, (1812-20).

Rotteck, 1775.

Rotteck is distinguished from all other German historians by the circumstance that his works, in addition to deep research and critical acuteness, display a civic spirit, if we may call it so. Though born in a country where civil liberty was so little understood at the time of his education, he has, nevertheless, learned to understand it, and to trace its development in history. His chief work is his *Universal History*, which has lately been translated.—*Enc. Am.*

Schlosser, 1776.

His works, "Universal History," "General View of the History and Civilization of the Ancients," and his history of the 18th century, display extensive acquaintance with the subjects, and much vigour and independence of thought.—*Enc. Am.*

Niebuhr, 1776.

(See third part.)

Raumer, 1781.

He is considered as Heeren's rival by his "History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," translated from the German, 2 vols. 8vo, \$3 50. History of Queen Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots, 8vo, \$2 25. History of Frederic II. and his Times, 8vo, \$2 25. The last two works are from original documents in the British Museum and state paper office.

Menzel, 1784.

His works, though not equal in deep research to those of many contemporary writers of Germany, are valuable for their descriptive merit, particularly his *History of the Germans*, Breslau, 1815-23, 8 vols. 4to.—*Enc. Am.*

History of German Literature, translated, 4 vols. 8vo, \$9 00.

Neander, 1789.

(See third part.)

Busch.

He wrote in the style of a chronicler with great impartiality and research, but in rather a dry manner, and in an imperfect style, his "Outline of the History of the most Remarkable Events of Modern Times since 1440."—*Penny Cyc.*

Wachsmuth.

What other writers have done in subjecting the complicated events of modern times to a criticism, searching and minute as to details, and rich in results and general principles, the same patient investigation has been carried by Wachsmuth to the study of antiquity. In his hands it has become a rich and instructive study, peculiarly adapted to form the youthful mind to habits of careful investigation and accurate appreciation of evidence.—*Penny Cyc.*

Historical Antiquities of the Greeks, translated, 2 vols. 8vo, \$8 00, Oxford.

Boëckh.

(See third part.)

V. HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

Xenophon's Anabasis, 450 B.C.

Xenophon describes his retreat, and at the same time the whole expedition of the younger Cyrus, in his *Anabasis*. His style in general, and particularly in this work, is a model of elegant simplicity.—*Enc. Am.*

A good translation by Spelman, London, 1742.

Cæsar's Commentaries, 100 B.C.

The *Commentaries*, written in a plain, perspicuous style, entirely free from all affectation, place him in the same class with Xenophon, and those few individuals who have suc-

cessfully united the pursuit of letters and philosophy with business of active life.—*Penny Enc.*

Best edition, Oudendorp, Leyden, 1757, 4to; trans. Duncan, 8vo, \$1 75, London, 1832.

Brantome, 1157.

His Memoirs are a living picture of his age : for Brantome was personally acquainted with all the great characters of his times, and an eyewitness of all the important events which then took place, and in some was an actor. He places the middle of that century when expiring chivalry was warring with the forming, and, as yet, unsettled manners of later times.—*Enc. Am.*

8 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1822-24.

Comines, 1445.

His Memoirs contain the history of his own time, from 1438 to 1498. The great value of them consists in his frankness and sincerity. He is a matter-of-fact historian; he relates men and politics such as he found them to be, without flattery, selfishness, craft, and evil doings, which he relates with perfect impartiality.—*Penny Cyc.*

The Memoirs translated by Danet, \$2 75, London.

Las Casas, 1474.

His short "Narrative of the Destruction of the Indians" is justly celebrated. In it he gives a frightful account of the acts of oppression and barbarity committed by the Spaniards.—*Penny Cyc.*

Margaret of Valois, 1492.

She related the history of her youth with much, and somewhat artificial elegance, and feminine adroitness, and at the same time, evident good nature.—*Enc. Am.*

Montluc, 1500.

His Memoirs are deserving of being read, not only for the relation of events, but for a lively style, and occasional good sense and acute thinking.—*Penny Cyc.*

Du Bellay, 1513.

His Memoirs, relating to the period from 1513 to 1562 (Lambert, Paris, 1753, 7 vols.), are distinguished for their clear delineation and the national feeling which they display.—*Enc. Am.*

Sully, 1559.

(See third part.)

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, 1581.

His character is strongly marked in his memoirs, which show him to be vain, punctilious, and fanciful, but open, generous, brave, and disinterested. His style is manly, strong, and free from the quaint pedantry of his age.—*Enc. Am.*

8vo, \$2, London, 1826.

Wintrop, 1588.

(See third part.)

Rochefoucault, 1613.

He described the disturbances of the Fronde (1648-52) with the hand of a master, and has, notwithstanding his obvious partiality, great clearness and sagacity in relating and developing events, furnishes admirable portraits of the principal personages described, and is distinguished for animation and natural colouring.—*Enc. Am.*

De Retz, 1614.

(See third part.)

Pepys, 1620.

On the accession of William and Mary, he published his memoirs relating to the navy for ten years preceding. His diary affords a curious picture of the dissolute court of Charles II.—*Penny Cyc.*

2 vols., \$9, London, 1825.

Burnet, 1643.

"History of his Own Times." With rarely anything like elegance, there is a fluency, and sometimes a rude strength in his style, which makes his work readable enough. Although it shows him to have been possessed of vanity and bustling officiousness, its testimony is very favourable to the excellence of his heart and moral nature, to his disinterestedness, his courage, his public spirit, and even to his ability and talent, within the proper range of his powers.—*Penny Cyc.*

8vo, \$5.

Mather, 1663.

(See third part.)

Calamy, 1675.

He is the author of "Baxter's Life and Times." This work abounds in notices of the men, the transactions, the habits, and the opinions of the stirring period in which he lived.—*Penny Cyc.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$2 50.

Duclos, 1706.

He is the author of *Memoirs on the Manners of the Eighteenth Century*. Though he took Tacitus for his model, he resembles him little in his delineation of character and the interest of his narrative.

Madame d'Epinay, 1712.

Her *Memoirs* give a true picture of the refined, but corrupt, manners which prevailed among the higher classes in France during the government of Louis XIV.—*Enc. Am.*

Paris, 3 vols., 1818.

Walpole, 1718.

His *Memoirs of the last ten years of the reign of George II.* (2 vols. 4to, 1822) are of the highest value for the domestic history of that period.—*Enc. Am.*

Marmontel, 1723.

He holds a high rank among modern French authors. Warm and eloquent on elevated subjects, easy, lively, inventive, and ingenious on light ones, he addresses himself with equal success to the imagination, the judgment, and the heart.—*Enc. Am.*

2 vols. 12mo, \$1 00.

Castelneau.

His *Memoirs* (1559–70, Brussels, 1731, 3 vols. folio) are distinguished for the highest political honesty, for the soundness, maturity, and clearness of his judgment, as much as for his dignified and tranquil manner.—*Enc. Am.*

Watson, 1737.

The volume entitled "*Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson*" were written by himself, and contain much useful and interesting information.—*Edinb. Enc.*

8vo, \$1 50, Philadelphia, 1818.

Madame Campan, 1752.

Her *Memoirs* respecting the private life of Marie Antoinette, with *Recollections of the Times of Louis Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth*, in 4 vols., contain interesting contributions to the History of the French Revolution.—*Enc. Am.*

Dohm, 1752.

His highly valuable *Memoirs* consist of a series of histor

ical treatises upon the events of our times, in which Dohrn has taken more or less part, or respecting which he has made investigations.—*Enc. Am.*

Madame Roland, 1754.

The best edition is that, "Memoirs de Madame Roland, avec une notice sur sa Vie" (1820). In them she gives an interesting account about her husband, his conduct, his ministry, and their private life.—*Blake.*

8vo, \$1 50, Paris.

Madame La Roche Jacqueline.

She has written memoirs on the war in La Vendée, which contain vivid pictures of the events.—*Enc. Am.*

Wrazall, 1760. •

"Memoirs of his Own Times." The author, a native of Bristol, in England, spent part of his life in the East Indies, and then travelled on the Continent to a great extent. His Memoirs are full of interesting incident.—*Enc. Am.*

7 vols., \$14 00.

Wakefield, 1776.

He wrote "Memoirs of his Own Life," 2d edition, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo, a characteristic performance.—*Enc. Am.*

Bourrienne.

Highly entertaining Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, translated. 18mo \$1 75.

VI. BIOGRAPHY.

Cicero, 106 B.C.

"Middleton's Life of Cicero." Cicero's life, interesting on many accounts, is particularly so to the historical politician, as showing the consequences of the deplorable state of the Roman Republic in the case of so distinguished an individual, as well as the impossibility of preserving its liberty.—*Enc. Am.*

8vo, \$2 50.

Philostratus, third century.

He wrote a valuable and interesting work entitled "Lives of the Sophists." It contains a fund of anecdotes illustrating the manners and morals of these ostentatious pretenders, and

gives a vivid picture of the decline of eloquence.—*Enc. Am.*

A good English translation by Edw. Berwick, London, 1812, 8vo.

Plutarch, second century.

(See third part.)

Diogenes Laertius, third century.

His "Lives of the Philosophers" contains the biography of the principal philosophers of the various sects, together with their most remarkable apophthegms.—*Eschb.*

The best edition, M. Meibomius, Greek and Latin, Amsterdam, 1692, 2 vols. 4to; English translation, London, 1688, 2 vols. 8vo.

• *Petrarch*, 1304.

The best of his biographers is the Abbé de Sade, a descendant of his Laura.

Chaucer, 1360.

Godwin's Life of Chaucer. A more honest and sincere votary of truth never existed than Mr. Godwin.—*Penny Cyc.* 4 vols. 8vo, \$7 50, London.

Joan of Arc, 1410.

The story of her is, throughout, disgraceful to every one, friend or foe; it forms one of the most curious enigmas in historic record. It has sometimes been suggested that she was merely a tool in the hands of the priests; but these suppositions will hardly satisfy those who read with attention the history of Joan of Arc.—*Penny Cyc.*

A good account of her is given in Lebrun des Charmettes, Histoire de Jeanne d'Arc (Paris, 1817, 3 volumes).

Wolsey, 1471.

Cavendish's Life of Wolsey seems to have been written with great regard for truth, the author frequently stating facts which leave upon the reader an impression very different from the spirit in which the author gives them.—*Lieber.*

Knox, 1505 (M'Crie's Life of).

This work contains a copious narrative of the private life and public labours of the great founder of the Protestant faith in Scotland. The materials of the work are derived from a diligent collection of the different writers on that part of ecclesiastical history of which he treats, and from a consider-

able number of manuscript letters of the reformer.—*Christian Observer*.

\$2 00, Edinburgh, 1841.

Vasari, 1512.

His "Lives of the most eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" are highly esteemed, both on account of the facts the work contains, and for the scattered remarks in regard to the progress of the arts. It, however, has fallen into many errors respecting the earlier masters, a circumstance owing to the imperfections of existing accounts; and it is also guilty of partiality towards the Tuscan artists.—*Enc. Am.*

2 vols. 8vo, \$12 00, Florence, 1832.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, 1517.

(See third part.)

G. Ridley's Life of the Reformer Ridley, 1538.

Tasso, 1544.

His life, with an historical and critical account of his writings, by John Black, 2 vols. 4to, \$4 50, Edinburgh, 1810.

Mirror for Magistrates, 1559.

2 vols. 4to, 1815.

Cecil, 1563 (Nare's Life of).

Wallon, 1593.

His Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, exhibit a most pleasing picture of the abilities of the indefatigable author, and abound with interesting and curious anecdotes of men eminent in rank, in talent, and in learning.—*Blake*.

12mo, \$2 83.

Ruinart, 1617.

He gives accounts of the lives and deaths of the early Christian martyrs, folio, Amsterdam, 1713.—*Penny Cyc.*

Ashmole, 1617.

His work "The History of the Order of the Garter" procured him great fame, and shows a vast amount of study and research into antiquity.—*Penny Cyc.*

Sir William Temple, 1628.

His *Life and Times*, with his unpublished *Essays and Correspondences*, by R. P. Courtenay, 2 vols. 8vo, \$5 00.

Wood, 1632.

He wrote "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," an exact history of all the writers and bishops who have had their education in the University of Oxford from 1500 to 1690, &c., &c., &c. It is an invaluable work, both as respects biography and bibliography, and should be in every English library.—*Dibdin*, 2 vols. folio, \$8 00.

James II., 1633.

Clarke's Life of James II., from authentic sources. 2 vols. 12mo, \$2 50.

Styrie, 1643.

A voluminous contributor to English biography; he wrote the *Lives of Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, &c., &c.—Enc. Am.*

He is the most valuable contributor to ecclesiastical history and biography that ever appeared in this country.—*Chalmers*.

Stanley, 1644.

His "*History of Philosophy*," containing the lives and opinions of philosophers of every sect, is a composition of great acknowledged merit.—*Blake*.

He brought a good deal from an almost untrodden field.—*Hallam*.

\$7 50.

Duke of Marlborough, 1650.

Memoirs by William Coxe, with his *Original Correspondence*. An elaborate and valuable work.

3 vols. 4to, 1817-19.

Ben Jonson, 1674.

His works, with Notes and a Biographical Memoir of his Life, by Barry Cornwall.

8vo, \$5 50.

Wesley, 1703 (*Southey's Life of*).

Few persons, we think, could have been found better qualified for this undertaking than Mr. Southey, as, in the collection of his facts and the comparison of his evidence, he has displayed his usual industry and discrimination; his narrative, as to the faithful record of singular and important occur-

ces, can hardly fail to be read with interest and instruction, even by those who are little inclined to concur in his sentiments on Christian doctrine or ecclesiastical policy.—*Quart. Rev.*

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(See third part.)

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(See third part.)

Athanasius, 296.

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Chrysostom, 354.

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The best edition of his works is by the Benedictines, 2 vols. folio, 1681-90.

Jerome, 340.

He is famous for his eloquence, his virtues, and his extensive learning. His works, which are on all theological subjects, were edited by Erasmus, 1526, and at Paris, 1693.—*Blaks.*

Augustine, 354.

There have been fathers of the Church more learned, masters of a better language, and a purer taste; but none have ever more powerfully touched the human heart, and warmed it towards religion. "S. Augustini Confessionum libri xiii." were published by Augustus Neander, Berlin, 1823.—*Enc. Am.*

See *Philosophers* for notices of others.

MIDDLE AGES.

Averroes, 1160.

He regarded Aristotle as the greatest philosopher, and explained his writings with only a slight deviation from his views. Against the orthodox Arabians, he set himself up as a defender of philosophy on rational principles.—*Enc. Am.*

Best edition of his works is that of Venice, 1608.

Aquinas, 1224.

A celebrated scholastic divine. His principal work, "Summa Theologiæ," bears a high reputation in the Roman Catholic Church, and the second section on morals is universally esteemed.—*Enc. Am.*

Wickliff, 1394.

He was a bold speculator both in religion and politics; and the influence of his writings on the state of public opinion in England and Germany was very great.—*Enc. Am.*

Occam, fourteenth century.

He was well acquainted with the Scriptures, and with the philosophy of Aristotle, and possessed a subtle genius, and much eloquence. His works, which display both wit and subtilty, were published, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1476.—*Blake.*

Duns Scotus, fourteenth century.

An eminent scholastic divine. He left behind him numerous works, which were collected by Lucas Waddington in 12 vols. folio, Lyons, 1639.—*Enc. Am.*

Thomas à Kempis, 1388.

His "De Imitatione Christi libri iv.," the most celebrated of his works, has been translated into all modern languages, and has been republished more than one thousand times. It penetrates so deeply into the genuine spirit of Christianity that it has been received with equal favour by the most opposite sects.—*Enc. Am.*

Raimond de Sebonde, 1400.

He has been said, in a treatise, to have established the first regular system of natural theology; but, even if nothing of that kind could be found in the writings of schoolmen, which is certainly not the case, such an appellation seems hardly due to Sebonde's book, which is intended, not so much to erect a fabric of religion independent of revelation, as to demonstrate the latter by proofs derived from the order of nature.—*Hallam.*

Ficinus, 1433.

He developed in his "Theologica Platonica" a system chiefly borrowed from the later Platonists of the Alexandrian school, full of delight to the credulous imagination, though little appealing to the reason, which, as it seemed remarkably to coincide in some respects with the received tenets of the Church, was connived at in a few reveries which could not so well bear the test of an orthodox standard. The whole of his Platonic theology appears a beautiful, but too visionary and hypothetical, system of theism, the groundworks of which lay deep in the meditations of ancient Oriental

sages. His writings were printed in Paris, 1641, in 2 vols. folio.—*Hallam*.

MODERN TIMES.

Erasmus, 1467.

He was the first conspicuous enemy of ignorance and superstition, the first restorer of Christian morality on a scriptural foundation; and, notwithstanding the ridiculous assertion of some modern, that he wanted theological learning, the first who possessed it in its proper sense and applied it to its proper end. His Epistles, which occupy two folio volumes in the best edition of his works, are a vast treasure for the ecclesiastical and literary history of his times.—*Hallam*.

The best edition is by Le Clerc, Leyden, 1703, 10 vols. folio.

Luther, 1483.

This great reformer was a man of high endowments of mind, and great virtues; he had a vast understanding, which raised him to a pitch of learning unknown in the age in which he lived.—*Enc. Am.*

His works were published at Erlangen, 1826, 60 vols.

Melancthon, 1497.

His "Logi Theologici," which appeared first in 1521, opened the path to an exposition of the Christian creed, at the same time scientific and intelligible, and became the model to all Protestant writers of dogmatics.—*Enc. Am.*

His works appeared together in 4 vols. folio, at Wittenberg, 1601.—*Blake*.

Cranmer, 1489.

Even in that age of comparative darkness, the penetrating mind of Cranmer, though still entangled with the bewildering dogmata of papal superstitions, had learned, from an intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures in their original language, not merely to despise as useless, but to detest as destructive of the beauty and the power of religion, all those distinctions without difference, all those technical phrases without meaning, which composed the lifeless body of school divinity, and which, in some degree, are blended with the systematic religion of the present day.—*Edinburgh Encyc.*

4 vols. 8vo, \$15 00, Oxford.

Calvin, 1509.

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in profound knowledge, acuteness of mind, and, as he self boasts, in the art of making good a point in que As an author he merits great praise.—*Enc. Am.*

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Bidley, 1500.

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Hooper, 1500.

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Jewell, 1523.

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Bellarmin, 1542.

Bellarmin's great work, entitled "Body of Controve written to vindicate the Romish Church, shows him to been deeply versed in Scriptural learning, and in the do and practice of the Church in all ages.

(See third part.)

Hooker, 1553.

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Socinus, 1539.

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Perron, 1556.

As a theological disputant, he acquired much celebrity at Paris; but he soon after abjured the tenets of the Protestants, and laboured with great assiduity to convert others to the Catholic faith. His works have been collected in 3 vols. folio.—*Blake*.

Arminius, 1560.

In his public and private life he has been admired for his moderation; and though many gross intimations have been thrown against him, yet his memory has been fully vindicated by the ablest pens.—*Blake*.

His works, translated by James Nichols, 8vo, \$8 50, London, 1826.

Laud, 1573.

Speaking of his morals and learning, Hume observes, "He was virtuous, if severity of manners and abstinence from pleasure could deserve that name. He was learned, if polemical knowledge could entitle him to that praise." Hume's judgment on the character of a theologian and controversialist is never too favourable. That Laud had great faults is not to be disguised. That he was honest, conscientious, and erudite, can hardly be questioned by a candid mind.

Episcopus, 1583.

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Grotius, 1583.

His religious opinions were very favourable to the Church of England, and it is no despicable testimony to the purity and authenticity of the doctrines of that communion that its tenets and discipline were commended and applauded by a man whose judgment was so discriminating, and whose

opinions so respectable and so satisfactory, especially on the subject of religion, to which he devoted for a long time all the powers of a strong, vigorous, and unprejudiced mind.—*Blake.*

Usher, 1584.

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Petavius, 1584.

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Paille, 1594.

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Sir Matthew Hale, 1600.

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2 vols. 8vo, \$4 50, London, 1805.

Chillingworth, 1602.

A converted Protestant divine. His book, called "The Religion of Protestants, a Safe Way to Salvation," was so universally admired, that it passed through several editions, and will remain a lasting monument of the author's superior abilities, and of sound reason and pure religion.—*Blake.*

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Cocceius, 1609.

a theologian, an advocate for the millennium, and in the Apocalypse. His works were published folio.

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part.)

Jeremy Taylor, 1613.

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Leighton, 1613.

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Hammond, 1614.

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(See third part.)

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PART III.

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FOR

POPULAR AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES.

The wholesom'st meats that are will breed satiety,

Except we should admit of some variety.

In music, notes must be some high, some base.

And this I say, these pages have intendment,

Still kept within the lists of good sobriety,

To work in men's ill manners good amendment.

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON.

R

PRINCIPLES.

THE following have occurred to the author as principles which might, with propriety, regulate the choice of books for private or public libraries. They have been kept in view in the selections made throughout this part.

1. Works of mere fiction* should be excluded.
2. The greatest care should be taken to exclude works of a licentious cast.
3. Native should be preferred to foreign authors.
4. Works of established reputation should always be selected in preference to those of a more recent and ephemeral character. The popularity of many books is exceedingly short-lived.
5. Books calculated to seize upon the attention and quicken the mental activity of the young, should be multiplied. Hence the value of Travels, Voyages, Biography, &c., &c.
6. Books should be preferred which are calculated to cultivate vigour of thought, and purity and elegance of taste. Hence the value of standard classics of our own language, as compared with the ordinary publications of the day.
7. Whenever controversial works are admitted, both sides should be allowed to speak through their ablest representatives.
8. Until a library contains at least 500 volumes, no money should be expended in the purchase of books in any foreign language.
9. Where of two works, otherwise equal in merit, one only

* By works of mere fiction, those are more especially intended which only excite and amuse without improving taste, enlarging knowledge, or strengthening virtuous principle. It is believed that this is the case with a very large proportion of what are usually called novels.

can be purchased, preference should usually be given to that which has been republished in the United States, since that will be the cheapest.

10. Some regard should be paid to the mechanical execution of books; a volume printed on good paper, in open, fair type, and with substantial binding, being more likely to be read, less likely to be abused, and better calculated to cultivate a taste for neatness and elegance.

11. Where a work can be purchased in the form of one or several volumes, the latter should be preferred, as conducing to the circulation of it, by enabling several readers to be employed upon it at the same time.

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1 vol. 18mo, 45 cents, New-York.

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1 vol. 8vo, 75 cents, Boston, Marsh, Capen, Lyon, & Webb.

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ing for all who are willing to listen. His works prove fatigable zeal and vast erudition.—*Enc. Am.*

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vols. 8vo, \$4 00.

Burnet on the Thirty-nine Articles.

his work has always been regarded among the standard logical works in the English language; and though it have peculiar attractions for an Episcopalian, as an exposition of his articles of faith, yet, as a treasury of Biblical theological knowledge, it is alike valuable to Christians of every communion.—*Chr. Observer.*
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And so far, if you please, allow me mine,
To hear you only; not to be compelled
To take your moral potions."—*Massinger*.

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North American Review.

Edinburgh Review.

London Quarterly Review.

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13 vols. 8vo, \$22 50, Philadelphia, 1830.

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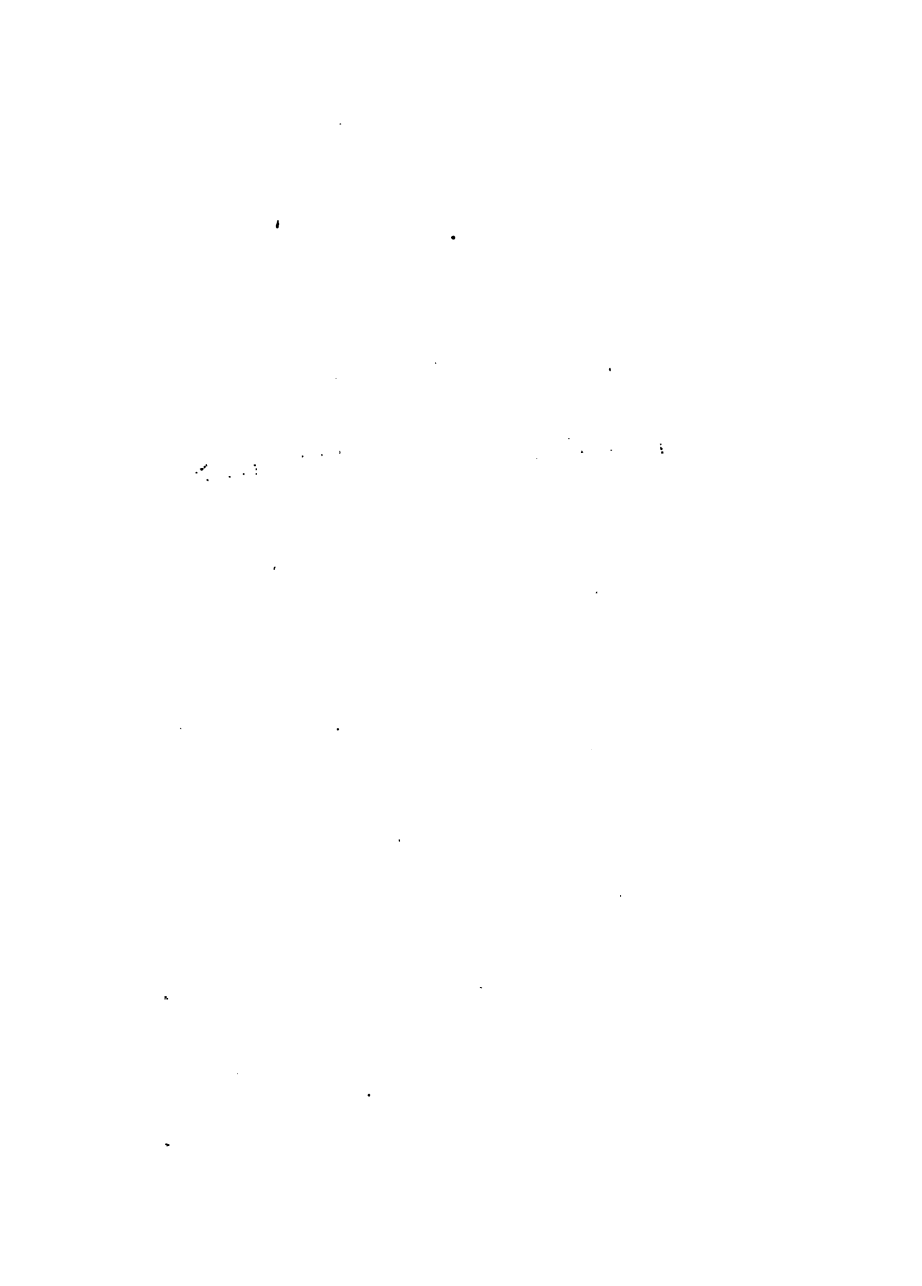
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1. A vertical line segment on the left side of the page, extending from the top to the bottom, with a small curved mark at the bottom left corner.

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Note.—The years given in these tables are those of the birth of the respective authors, as far as they could be obtained.



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(A.) ANCIENT.

Years.	Sacred Writers.	Greeks.	Romans.
B.C.			
1800	Job.		
1491	Book of Genesis.		
1491	Book of Exodus.		
1490	Book of Leviticus.		
1451	Book of Deuteronomy.		
1451	Book of Numbers.		
1437	Joshua.		
1406	Judges.		
1212	Ruth.		
1250		Orpheus.	
1056	1st Book of Samuel.		
1055	David.	Homer.	
1025	Solomon.		
1018	2d Book of Samuel.		
1015	1st Book of Chronicles.		
1013	Song of Solomon.		
1004	1st Book of Kings, i.-xi.		
1004	2d Book of Chronicles, i.-ix.		
1000	Proverbs.		
975	Ecclesiastical.		
930		Hesiod.	
887	1st Book of Kings, xii., etc., etc.		
863	Jonah.		
800	Joel.		

Years.	Sacred Writers.	Greeks.	Romans.
B.C.			
787	Amos.		(Rome built.)
753			
750	Micah.		
740	Hosea.		
713	Nahum.		
686	Isaiah.		
669		Archilochus.	
630	Zephaniah.		
626	Habakkuk.		
623	2d Book of Chronicles, x., etc., etc.		
612		Sappho.	
590	2d Book of Kings.		
588	Jeremiah.		
587	Obadiah.		
584		Pythagoras.	
574	Ezekiel.		
550		Hecateus.	
544		Theognis.	
536		Anacreon.	
534	Daniel.		
530		Pherecydes.	
520	Haggai.		
520	Zechariah.		
509	Esther.		
500		Stobæus.	
495		Sophocles.	
490		Pindar.	
486		Æschylus.	
484		Herodotus.	
480		Euripides.	
471		Thucydides.	
469		Socrates.	
469		Hippocrates.	
460		Hellanicus of Mytilene.	
		Lysias.	
458			
457	Ezra.		
456		Aristophanes.	
450		Xenophon.	
436		Isocrates.	
434	Nehemiah.		
430		Plato.	
404		Apollodorus of Athens.	
		Ctesias.	
400			
397	Malachi.		
387		Æschines.	
385		Demosthenes.	
385		Aristotle.	
382		Theophrastus.	
378		Zeuxis.	
360		Theopompus.	
300		Euclid.	
276		Eratosthenes.	
275		Theocritus.	

Years.	Sacred Writers.	Greeks.	Romans.
B.C.			
260		Callimachus.	
250		Archimedes.	
242			Livius Andronicus.
239			Ennius.
232			Cato the Censor.
203		Polybius.	
200			Plautus.
200			Terence.
125		Apollonius Rhodius.	
		.	C. Lucilius.
106			Cicero.
105			Julius Caesar.
100			Lucretius.
90			Sallust.
86			Catullus.
86			
70		Dionysius.	
68			Virgil.
64			Horace.
59			Livy.
54		Strabo.	Pomponius Mela
49		Diodorus.	
43			Ovid.
41			Tibullus.
40			Propertius.
35			Cornelius Nepos.
19			Vell. Paterculus.
Christ.			
5			M. Seneca.
10			Quintus Curtius.
20			Manilius.
30			Valerius Maximus.
37		Josephus.	
39	St. Matthew (wrote Gospel).		
40			Pliny the Elder.
40			Juvenal.
40			Clement of Rome.
42			Quintilian.
43			Martial.
44			.
55	St. Mark.		Phædrus.
60	St. Paul (was writing).	Plutarch.	L. A. Seneca.
60	St. James wrote.		Pliny the Younger.
62			Valerius Flaccus.
63	St. Luke (wrote Gospel).		
64	St. Peter wrote.		
68	St. John wrote.		
69			Aulus Gellius.
80		Pausanias.	Tacitus.
97	Apocalypse written.		
110			Florus.
115			Justinus.
			Suetonius.

Years.	Sacred Writers.	Greeks.	Romans.
A.C.			
130		Galen.	Tertullian.
150			Irenæus.
154			Justin Martyr.
185		Origen.	
190		Sextus Empiricus.	
192		Clement of Alexandria.	
240		Herodian.	
250		Philostratus.	
260		Diogenes Laertius.	
264		Eusebius.	
296		Athanasius.	
310			Prudentius.
340			Ambrose.
340			Jerome.
344		Chrysostom.	
354			St. Augustine.
370			Amm. Marcellinus
370			Eutropius.
380			Aurelius Victor.
455			Boethius.

(B.) MEDIÆVAL.

Years.	English.	German.	French.	Ital. and Spanish.
A.C.				
593			Gregory of Tours.	
672	Bede.			
780		Eginhard.		
840	Erigena.	Ottfried.		
881		Earliest Ballad.		
1060				Roscellin.
1063				Cid.
1079			Abelard.	
1150	Gullelmus Tyrius.		Brantome.	
1157				
1160	Geoffrey of Monmouth.			
1173	William of Malmesbury.	Minnesingers.		
1180			The Norman Alexander.	
1207		Nibelungenlied.		
1213	Matthew of Westminster.			
1214	Roger Bacon.			
1221				Bonaventura.
1230				Giovanni Villani.
1240			Doëte de Troyes.	
1241				Matteo Villani.

SYNCHRONISTIC TABLES.

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Years.	English.	German.	French.	Ital. and Spanish.
A.C.				
1945				Marco Polo.
1965	Duns Scotus.			Dante.
1966				Cino da Pisto- ria.
1970	Occam.			Petrarca.
1304				Boccacio.
1313				
1328	Chaucer.		Jean Froissart.	
1337				
1340	Gower.			
1340	Langlande.			
1340	Mandeville.			
1370				Bruni.
1380				Bracciolini.
1380				Poggio.
1388		Thomas à Kempis.		
1400			Raimond de Se- bonde.	Leonardo da Vinci.
1406				Leo Baptiste Alberti.
1406				Valla.
1410			Joan of Arc.	
1421				Platina.
1433				Ficinus.
1435				Columbus
1444				Bramante.
1445			Comines.	
1448				Lorenzo de Medici.

(C.) MODERN.

Years.	Engl. & Amer.	French.	German.	Ital., Span., & Port.	L. & N. Coun.
A.C.					
1454				Politianus.	
1460		Monstrelet.			
1463				Mirandola.	
1467					Erasmus.
1469				Machiavel.	
1470	Walsingham.			Bembo.	
1473			Copernicus.		
1474				Las Casas.	
				Michael Angelo.	
1474				Ariosto.	
				Trissino.	
1477				Giorgione.	
				Titian.	
1480	Sir T. More.			Gli Vincente.	
1483		Rabelais.	Luther.	Raphael.	
1489	Cranmer.			Guicciardini.	
1492		Margar. of Valois.		Vida.	
1493				Frenszola.	
1494		Francis I.	Hans Sachs.	Vega.	

Years.	Engl. & Amer.	French.	German.	Ital., Span., & Port.	L. and N. Com.
A.C.					
1484				Correggio.	
1487			Melancthon.		
1500	Barclay.	Montluc.		Benvenuto Cellini.	
1500	Ridley.				
1500	Hooper.				
1503	Wyatt.			Mendoza.	
1505	Knox.	Marot.			
1506	Buchanan.				
1509		Calvin.			
1512				Vasari.	
1513		Du Bellay.		Lascaris.	
1517	Fox.		Geaner.		
1518				Palladio.	
1519		Beza.			
1520	Surrey.				
1522	Jewell.				
1524				Camoens.	
1527	Sackville.			Ferreira.	
1532		Jodelle.			
1533		Montaigne.			
1538				Baronius.	
1538				Guarini.	
1542		Mary Stuart.		Bellarmin.	
1544				Tasso.	
1546	Drake.				Tycho Brahe.
1547	Frobisher.			Cervantes.	
1549		Philip de Mornay.			
1550	Napier.				
1551	Camden.				
1551	Coke.				
1552	Sir W. Raleigh.			Serpi (Paul or Pietro).	
1553	Spenser.			Chiabrera.	
1553	Hooker.	De Thou.			
1555		Malherbe.			
1556		Perron.			
1559		Sully.			
1560			Fischart.	An. Carracci.	Arminius.
1561	Fr. Bacon.				
1562				Lope Felix de Vega.	
1562	Daniel.			Gongora.	
1503	Sir Phil. Sidney.				
1563	Drayton.				
1564	Shakspeare.			Galleo.	
1566	Ben Jonson.				
1568	Chapman.				
1571			Kepler.	Campanella.	
1572	Bishop Hall.				
1573		Hippolyte.			
1573	Laud.	Regnier.			
1575			Boehm.		

SYNCHRONISTIC TABLES.

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Year.	Engl. and Amer.	French.	German.	It., Sp., & Port.	L. and N. Coun.
A.C.					
1579	Harvey.			Bentivoglio.	
1579				Davila.	
1580		Hardy.			
1580	Fairfax.				
1581	Herbert of Cherbury.				
1583					Episcopus.
1583					Grotius.
1584	Selden.	Duchesse.			
1584	Usher.				
1585	Drummond.				
1585	Beaumont and Fletcher.				
1588	Winthrop.*				
1592		Gassend.			
1593	Geo. Herbert.				
1593	Walton.				
1594	Herrick.	Balzac.			
1596		Des Cartes.	Optiz.		
1600	Sir M. Hale.				
1601				Calderon.	
1602	Chillingworth.				
1606		Cornelle (P.).		Borelli.	
1607	Fanshaw.	M ^{lle} Scuderi.			
1608	Clarendon.				
1610	Fuller.	Dufresne.			
1612		Arnauld.			
1613	Taylor.	Roche foucault.			
1613	Leighton.	Ferrault.			
1613	Hammond.	St. Evremond.			
1614	More (Henry).				
1615	Baxter.				
1617	Ashmole.				
1618	Cowley.			Murillo.	
1620	Pepys.	Molière.			
1621	Evelyn.	La Fontaine.			
1623	Waller.	Pascal.			
1625	Burton.	Cornelle (T.).			
1626	Boyle.	Mad. de Sevigne.			
1627		Rossuet.			
1628	Sir Wm. Temple.				
1629					Huygens.
1630	Barrow.				
1630	Tillotson.				
1631	Dryden.				
1632		Fleclier.			
1632	Wood.	Bourdaloue.	Puffendorf.		
1633	South.				
1634	Hooke.	Mme. Deshoulières.			
1635	Willoughby.				
1635	Stillington.				
1636	Bull.	Boileau.			
1638		Malebranche.			

Years.	Engl. and Amer.	French.	German.	It., Sp., & Por.	L. & N. Co.
A.C.					
1638		Simon.			
1639		Racine.			
1640	Wycherley.				
1643	Barnet.	La Bruyere.			
1643	Newton.	Chardin.			
1643	Strype.				
1644	Stanley.				
1647	Feltham.	Bayle.	Leibnitz.		
1651	Otway.	Fénélon.			
1651	Lee.				
1652		Dampier.			
1654	Evelyn.				
1655		Montfaucon.			
1655		Vertot.	James Bernoulli.		
1656	Halley.	Tournefort.			
1657		Dupin.			
1657		Fontenelle.	Kaempfer.		
1660	Southern.	Beausobre.			
1661		Rapin.			
1661		Rollin.			
1661		L'Hôpital.			
1662	Henry.				
1663		Massillon.			
1664	Prior.				
1666	Wotton.				
1667	Swift.		John Bernoulli		
1667	Harris.				
1668	De Foe.		J. A. Fabricius.		Celsius.
1670	Congreve.				
1671	Phillips.				
1671	Shaftesbury.				
1672	Addison.			Muratori.	
1672	Boilingbroke.				
1673	Rowe.				
1674		Barbeyrac.			
1675	Calamy.				
1675	Samuel Clarke.				
1677		Saurin.			
1678	Neal.				
1678	Farnell.				
1680	Steele.				
1681	Young.				
1682		Charlevoix.		Facciolati.	
1688	Pope.				
1688	Gay.				
1689	Richardson.	Montesquieu.			
1690	Lady Montagu.				
1692	Bradley.	Count de Caylus.			
1694	Chesterfield.	Voltaire.	Mosheim.		
1695	Simpson.				
1698	Warburton.	Bernard de Jussieu.		Metastasio	
1698	Anson.				
1700	Thomson.	Pothier.			

Engl. and Amer.	French.	German.	It., Sp., & P.	L. & N. C.
Edwards.				
Wesley.	Duclos.			
Hartley.				
Franklin (B.).*	Crebillon.	Euler.	Goldoni.	
Fielding.		Hagedorn.		
Wm. Pitt, earl of Chatham.		Haller.		
Lyttleton.				
Johnson.	Mably.		•	
Armstrong.				
Reid.				
Ferguson (J.).				
Watson.				
Simpson.				
Hume.	Rousseau (J. J.).			
Cullen.	Madame d'Epi- nay.			
Fothergill.	Diderot.			
Shenstone.				
	Helvetius.	Gellert.		
	Condillac.	Kleist.		
Garrick.	Goguet.		Ulloa.	
Gray.	Barthelemy.			
	D'Alembert.			
Blair.				
Henry.				
Walpole.	Raynal.			
Kennicott.		Gleim.		
Collins.	Bridaine.			
Hurd.				
Smollett.		A. W. Sch egel.		
Akenside.				
Sheridan.				
Adam Smith.	Marmontel.	Mayer.		
Home.		Klopstock.		
Ferguson (A.).		Kant.		
Mason.	Montucia.			
Black.	Millot.	Pfeffel.		
Hunter.				
Goldsmith.	Le Brun.	Lessing.		
Cook.		Mendelsohn.	Parini.	
Burke.	Florian.			
Cowper.				
Churchill.				
Cavendish (H.).				
Goldsmith (O.).	Thomas.			
	Beaumarchais.	Adelung.		
	Lalande.			
Priestley.		Wieland.		
Robertson.		Niebuhr (Car- tens).		
Mitford.				
Warton.				
Beattie.				
Tooke.	Lagrange.	Rosenmueller.		

Years.	Engl. and Amer.	French.	German.	R., Sp., & P.	L. &
A.C.					
1736	Pat'r k Henry.*				
1737	Gibbon.			Galvani.	
1738		De Lile.			
1739		La Harpe.	Fusell.		
1740		La Perouse.			
1741		Lavaier.			
1743	Paley.	Lavoisier.	Jacobi.		Ew
1744	Holcroft.		Herder.		
1745		Bonstetten.		Volta.	
1746	•	Mad. de Gen- lis.			
1746	Sir Wm. Jones.	Mauzy.			
1746	Shaw.	Dupaty.			
1746	Russell.				
1746	Cox.				
1746	Northcote.				
1747	Parr (Samuel).	Roche foucault.			
1748	Fox (C. J.).		Hoeltz.		
1748		Ginguené.	Buerger.		
1748			Tenneman.		
1749	Bentham.	La Place.	Goethe.	Alfieri.	
1750	Trumbull.*		Werner.	Fabroni.	
1751	Sheridan.				
1752	Roscoe.	Mad. Campan.	Eichhorn.	Yriarte.	
1752	Belsham.				
1752	Rumford.				
1752	Freneau.*		Dohm.		
1752	Dwight.*	Legendre.	Mueller (John von).	Filangieri.	
1753	Stewart.			Monte Vin- cenzo.	
1753	Humphrey.*				
1754	Crabbe.	Mad. Roland.			
1755	Barlow.*				
1755	Flaxman.				
1756				Chladni.	
1757				Canova.	
1758	Pinkerton.		Gall.		
1758	Fisher Ames.				
1758	Hannah More.				
1759	Burns.	Andrieux.	Schiller.		
1759	Pitt.	Ducis.			
1759	Wilberforce.				
1760	Wrexall.		Heeren.		
1760	Hazlitt.				
1760	Godwin.				
1761			Kotzebue.		
1762	Rogers.		Fichte.		
1763			Jean Paul F. Richter.		
1764	Pinkney.*	Chenier.			
1765	Sir J. Mackin- tosh.				
1766	Capt. Beaver.	Mad. de Staël.			
1766		Arnault.	Bouterweck.	Botta.	
1766	Leslie.				

It. and Amer.	French.	German.	It., Sp., & P.	L. and N. Com.
laston.		Wachler.		
ey Cooper.	Daru. Benj. de Con- stant.			
se.	Picard. Chateaubriand. De Gerando. Le Mercier.	Humboldt. Krug.		
ing. dsworth. l. tgomery. ridge.		Fellenberg. Tieck.	Stimon- di.	
e.* hey.		Frier. Moha.		
b.	Michaud.	Rotteck. Schelling. Feuerbach. Schlosser. Gauss.		
tefield. pbell. vn. win. h. Alston.*	De Candolle.	Niebuhr (B. G.).		Berzelius.
I. Davy. gham.	Champollion (J. J.).			Krusenstiern. Oversted
re. ard.	De Béranger.		Cicogna- ra.	
ingham. White. ont.* l.* n. on. ouse.* enzie.	Guizot.	Reaumer. Menzel. Uhland. Neander.		
y.	Champollion (Y. F.). Mad. La Roche Jacquelin. Lacretelle.			
ian. gue.*	Villemain. Victor Cousin.	Koerner.		
ley. ls.* Hemans. e. ox.* nt.*				

Years.	Engl. and Amer.	French.	German.	It., Span., & Por.	L. & N.
A.C.					
1795	Drake.*				
1796	Kents.				
1796	Halleck.*				
1797	Godman (J. D.)		Heine.		
1797			Müller (Charles Otufried).		
1798	Hood.				
1799	Pollok.				

Those marked * are American.

I N D E X

OF THE WORKS MENTIONED IN THE HANDBOOK.

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